SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

THE NEW PRINCE PHILIP

WE'RE THE JET HOPE FOR THE WEST

JULY 17, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 41

—Vern Morse

JET MEN AND MACHINES: *New Age for Canada.*

10c

Vancouver Island: Paradise and Paradox

Canada's Straw Hat Footlights

LETTERS

Individual and Foreign Policy

AS A CANADIAN one of the things which disturb me is the fact that it is increasingly difficult for an ordinary individual to influence the foreign policy of his own country. . . The fact that there is fairly general agreement on this subject by the representatives of the four main political parties in Parliament only adds to the difficulty.

One of the main objections in the eyes of many: the feeling that Canada increasingly is becoming a satellite of the U.S. and that the centre of our foreign policy, once in Downing Street, has now shifted by way of Ottawa to Washington. Many remember that our southern neighbor was two years late in coming to our defense in both world wars and do not seem inclined to break any speed records in getting into this one. Moreover there is a conviction that Canada's own defence should be our primary responsibility and that before sending troops abroad we should first assume the active defense of all our own territory, including Newfoundland and the Far North. . . How can such views—or in fact any views—receive consideration, or in what way can an individual influence foreign policy today?

Rosemere, Que. F. L. P. ANDERSON

Wages and Inflation

MAY I enter a mild protest against remarks that wage increases cause inflation? It is caused by increases in the circulation of money, more rapid than increases in the supply of goods and services available for consumption. Inflation of the present type, that is, has resulted from large scale Government spending for economically non-productive purposes, however important these purposes from any other point of view.

Inflation then produces price rises, as increased buying power comes on the market. Then wages, profits, and other payments are increased in an attempt of various groups to keep up with increasing prices. Wages constitute by far the greater part of the national income, and the cost of all goods and services, so that wage increases play a larger part in fixing and making permanent price increases than does any other factor in the equation, but wage increases do not cause inflation. They are merely its most dangerous result.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG

Fight

I SHOULD hate to see SATURDAY NIGHT lower its flag in its crusade against the misuse of "flaunt" and "flout". There are a number of other words with some similarity of sound or meaning that are frequently confused: "infer" for "imply", "past" for "passed", "comprise" in the sense of "compose". I almost came to the conclusion, in forty years of proofreading, that the men who wrote the auctioneers' advertisements were alone in using "comprise" correctly—in introducing their lists of goods.

And there is "nerve-wracking", with that ever-present superfluous W, which SATURDAY NIGHT itself perpetrates in the June 12 issue.

Winnipeg, Man.

ARTHUR S. J. SIMPKINS

Foreign Policy

FROM Michael Barkway's article "All Right, What Is Our Foreign Policy?" (SN, May 8), I quote "So far as we are concerned the object of this operation is to defeat the aggression in Korea, and nothing else." If he agrees with this statement, does he think that the Communist slogan of "World Revolution" has changed since 1917? A Communist has no "limited" territory to liberate or conquer. His goal is still the world, and Canada is part of this world. If the Communists had been satisfied with a Russian Revolution, the world would not be in the state that it is in today.

Nothing pleases Communists more than our present policy of a limited commitment. Let us hope that in Canada's hour of need, the remaining democratic countries do not have the same foreign policy of a limited commitment as we now have. . .

Toronto. C. MADL

■ *In Part II of his Foreign Policy articles (May 15), Mr. Barkway pointed out that Korea is a secondary sphere. But Western Europe is the only area where the Russians could win a decisive victory. "We must put into Europe, as the crucial sphere, the best 'deterrent force' we can."*

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: At Malton, Ont., A. V. Roe Ltd.'s Orenda, considered to be one of the most powerful gas turbine engines in the world, is the subject of almost fatherly pride by two of the key figures in its development. They are, *left*, Avro's Chief Test Pilot, **Don Rogers**, who took the now Orenda-powered CF100 on a first flight last month, and **Paul B. Dilworth,** Manager and Chief Engineer of Avro's Gas Turbine Engineering Division. Dilworth, 35, is a graduate of the University of Toronto. Since college days his ambition has been centred on the progress of gas turbines in Canada. He played a major part in the making of the Orenda and also in that of the Orenda's forerunner, the Chinook. The CF100 and its Orenda were designed to meet, among other things, the special air defence needs of Canada. Produced and RCAF-manned in adequate numbers, they should fill the bill and then some. This is a comforting thought when you consider that the shortest air route from any potential aggressor to North American production centres is across Canada. For more on Canada's contribution to the jet age, see Page 8.—*Photo by Vern Morse.*

Coming Up: "They All Watch Princess Margaret" and next week a SN correspondent in London tells why . . . A Canadian general of World War II writes about General Omar Bradley and his recent "A Soldier's Story". . . British writer Somerset Maugham tells why he actually "enjoys" being old and why "I wouldn't be young again". . . SN's Michael Barkway examines NATO: "What is Canada's move after Korea?" "Is General Eisenhower's organization bogging down?". . . Canadian artist L. A. C. Panton discusses the Massey Report.

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

W. J. Patterson, Member of the Board of Transport Commissioners, has been appointed by PM St. Laurent as Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan. It is the first time a native of Saskatchewan has received the honor.

J. Scott Macdonald, 55, has been appointed Canada's first Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

DEATHS

Canon G. P. Woollcombe, founder of Ashbury College, Ottawa; at Ottawa, in his 85th year.

Edgar C. Thrupp of Vancouver, 88, internationally known for his earthquake and hurricane forecasts; in Vancouver.

The Rev. Frank Baird, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, 1930-31; at his home in Fredericton.

Frederick S. Corrigan, 73, Chairman of Board of General Steel Wares; suddenly at his home in Toronto.

HONORS

Dr. Graham Huckell of Edmonton, as President of the Canadian Orthopaedic Association.

L. G. Gillett, Vice-President and General Manager of the Bank of Toronto, as President of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

David Kennedy of Montreal, as President of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers' National Council.

Leonard W. Fraser of Halifax, as President of the NS Barristers' Society.

Robert Donnell, Dominion carillonneur, reelected President of the Guild of Carillonneurs in North America.

OTTAWA VIEW

ROYAL TOUR

OFFICIALS from many departments, headed by **Charles Stein,** Under-Secretary of State, are working under pressure to draft an itinerary for **Princess Elizabeth** and the **Duke of Edinburgh.** All over Canada people are clamoring to know where the Royal couple will stop, but there is little chance of a firm answer for a while. The Canadian Government must settle its outline plan first, knowing that it cannot hope to satisfy everybody, and then the plan must go to London for the Princess's approval.

Time is short to get everything arranged. It's safe to say that no province will be left out and that occasions of state will be kept to a minimum. Suggestions had been made for a few days' stop at Jasper—as the **King** and **Queen** stopped at Banff in 1939. But October is not the ideal month for Jasper, and it is possible that the halfway rest may be in Victoria, BC.

First thoughts were that the Princess might be asked to open Parliament or to assent to bills in some of the provincial legislatures. But this is constitutionally impossible. As the heir-presumptive, the Princess does not outrank the King's representative, the **Governor-General.** She and the Duke, however, may attend parliamentary debates or address Parliament, which neither the King nor the Governor-General may do except at formal openings and prorogations.

KOREAN CEASE-FIRE

CEASE-FIRE in Korea cannot ensure the quick return of the Canadian troops. Some western troops may be required there for a considerable time, and the Canadian brigade, as a late arrival, may be late in being withdrawn. But if the 25th Brigade is not actually fighting there will be little call for replacement troops now at Wainwright, Alta. So some 4,000 men could become available to support the 27th Infantry Brigade now training for Europe. Initial training is being done with British-type weapons such as the 25th Brigade is using in Korea. But U.S. equipment is on order for two divisions; the 27th will switch to these weapons before sailing for Europe.

THE RIFLE BUSINESS

THE suggested meeting of U.S. Defence Secretary **George Marshall,** U.K. Defence Minister **Emmanuel Shinwell** and Canada's **Brooke Claxton** may, after all, resolve the foolish dispute about future patterns of rifle. Soldiers and politicians both agree that the only way to break the deadlock is to take the argument out of the hands of the technicians and let ministers tackle it on broader principles.

The British have had their Lee-Enfield .303 calibre rifle since South African war days. Change to a more modern weapon was urgent and the British get credit here for their determination to make a switch. The Americans also expect to change their Garand .300 rifle but they don't feel the same urgency about it and they haven't found a new type which satisfies them. Their objection to the British .280 is understood to be that it is deficient in what they call "stopping power:" they want more lead rather than less.

Outside the ranks of the technicians even the soldiers admit that the argument is largely phoney. The ordinary

—International

PRINCESS *at Grenadier Guards' salute: Will they stop at "Our Town"?*

soldier is not a marksman: by the time the enemy is near enough for him to hit, almost any of the rifles will do the job provided he has enough confidence to stand and fire it in the right direction. The technicians' search for the perfect rifle is, in the Canadian view, a serious threat to allied cooperation in the field.

It is hoped that the three ministers will at least insist on the adoption of a common round of rifle and small arms ammunition. If the rival technicians insist on their own fancy pattern of weapon to fire it, the Governments may have to give them that luxury. But to divide the armies by using different ammunition, with all the production and supply difficulties involved, this is something that, in the Canadian view, we definitely cannot afford.

GIVING AWAY $25 MILLION

WE'VE MADE some progress towards spending the $15 million Canada is giving India and the $10 million we are giving Pakistan under the first year of the Colombo Plan. Senior officials from both countries have been in Ottawa reviewing acceptable projects. Pakistan looks like using our help mostly for hydro-electric development and railways; India for irrigation, some hydro, industrial plants, and technical schools.

Both Governments must now prepare detailed estimates and specifications of the machinery and equipment they would need from us. Meanwhile the Canadian Government will investigate our production possibilities. Unless things move fast from now on it may not be possible to spend all the money within this financial year. Any funds left for India might be used for wheat, but it is better to spend as much as possible on capital development projects.

PC PROSPECTS

ARTHUR L. SMITH has now formally resigned his Calgary seat and the Conservatives are ready with another candidate who looks like a winner. Their eye is on a prominent and highly-regarded businessman, C. O. Nickle. The nominating convention has not yet been held, but if it goes as expected, most people, Liberals as well as PC's, think he can probably hold the seat. However, the Liberals have still to find a candidate, and they can decide the date of the by-election.

PRESS

MORE HELP FOR BEAVER

OPEN for business is Lord Beaverbrook's University Press of New Brunswick, Ltd. It has the professed aim of "helping reverse the trend of years by opening up careers for young men and women in the Maritimes" and keeping work in the seaside provinces that is now going to other provinces. Official publisher is John Michael Stewart Wardell, business associate and friend of Lord Beaverbrook, from England.

An acquisition of University Press, the 71-year-old Fredericton *Daily Gleaner*, has been upped from its traditional seven columns to eight, and has undergone a transformation. With new make-up, new type-faces and sharper, clearer pictures turned out by a new engraving plant, it promises to give other New Brunswick dailies a run for their money.

President is J. Alexander Crocket, whose family has published the *Gleaner* since 1880. Other officials are Horace M. Block, managing director; C. W. Clark, editor; John W. Sancton, managing editor; Frank P. Lister, advertising manager; Mrs. A. E. Mathewson, city editor, a *Gleaner* standby for 50 years, and Patrick J. Thibodeau, circulation manager.

Besides publishing the *Gleaner*, University Press of New Brunswick will also turn out four-color printing and lithographing, embossing and bookbinding.

Heading University Press itself are J. J. F. Winslow, KC, chairman of the board; W. Wallace Crocket, president; Harry Wilson, vice-president; Harold M. Peck, secretary-treasurer; Richard A. Lewis, development manager; J. Clark Acton, sales manager, and Joseph A. Albert, advertising director.

—© Karsh

LORD BEAVERBROOK

NOD TO TASS

AFTER close to two years without representation in the Parliamentary Press Gallery at Ottawa, Tass News Agency of Moscow has again been granted membership. Application for representation for Arcadi Ogorodnikov came from N. Palgunov, who signed himself as Director-General of Tass, in Moscow, was passed by a meeting of the Gallery executive, without a dissenting voice.

Acceptance of the application, which was expected to stir a controversy anew among Gallery members, hinged on whether Arcadi Ogorodnikov enjoyed diplomatic status, and whether he was regarded as an employee of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. The application climaxes a

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long period of strife stirred up by former Tass representatives in the Gallery.

It had all begun when the Russian spy probe early in 1946 disclosed that Nicolai Zheininov, then head of the Tass bureau in Ottawa, had been working under Col. Nicolai Zabotin, military attache, with the cover name of "Martin".

Just a few months before, members of the Press Gallery had given a cocktail party for Zheininov on the eve of his return to Russia. He left in December, 1945. After his part in the espionage plot was discovered, the Gallery passed a resolution of censure on "Big Nick", as he was called, on the grounds that he had shamefully abused the hospitality of Canada and Canadian newspapermen.

Later, with the diplomatic status of Tass employees still in doubt, a member of the executive resigned in protest when Simeon Shcherbatykh, a successor to Zheininov as Tass representative, was feted in the lounge of the Gallery just prior to his return to Russia in December, 1949.

Then just last year, Chester Bloom, head of the Winnipeg *Free Press* Bureau and then president of the Gallery, ejected a self-styled Tass representative when he marched in and demanded his typewriter without producing proper credentials.

Ogorodnikov appeared in the Gallery last year shortly after his arrival in Ottawa to invite newspapermen to a cocktail party at the Soviet Embassy. Chester Bloom told him that he would resist in every way Tass' efforts to gain Gallery membership.

Limited Access

It was felt that the Tass man—in the light of the status of "Big Nick" in the Russian spy ring and subsequent information on the semi-diplomatic status of Simeon Shcherbatykh—should have no more access to news conferences and press facilities than the information officer of any embassy in Ottawa. For a Commons committee was told that Shcherbatykh enjoyed privileges not extended to Alex Inglis, Ottawa correspondent of the London *Times*, or any other overseas correspondent, which included exemption from customs examination, and special privileges in the exchange of foreign currency.

But it is now understood that Ogorodnikov came to Canada on an ordinary visa in March, 1950. He is not in Ottawa as a diplomat, nor is he listed as an employee of the Soviet Embassy.

Moreover, application for membership was made in the approved manner by letter from the head of the Moscow news agency, the letter describing Arcadi Ogorodnikov as a qualified newspaperman to report proceedings of the Parliament of Canada. Hence, the issue was clear cut. The Gallery executive felt it had no alternative but to pass the application.—*R. M.*

■ A name that had become an institution, almost, on the masthead of the Orillia *Packet and Times*, that of editor C. Harold Hale, disappeared recently. Editor Hale retired after 64 years with the weekly. He joined its staff when it was the Orillia *Packet*, founded by his father George Hale and uncle William Hale. He and his brother James, who retired last year, succeeded them. The 76-year-old newspaperman, who used his paper in an effort to bring improvements to the community, will contribute occasionally to the columns of the *Packet and Times*, which has been purchased by the chain owned by Roy Thomson of Toronto.

—Capital Press

LATEST *Tass representative to make his appearance, Arcadi Ogorodnikov.*

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 41 July 17, 1951

The Royal Visit

THE future Queen of Canada and the husband who will be her Prince Consort will visit their Canadian realm in October. They will receive a welcome whose warmth will be much less the result of the high office which the Princess will some day hold, than of the affection which she has won for herself by her behavior in the difficult position of heir presumptive. Prince Philip is also a popular figure, and the domestic life of the young couple appears to be precisely the kind that Canadians most strongly approve of. They are a pair of charming young people facing tremendous responsibilities in a spirit of courage and of devotion to duty.

In view of this visit, which is clearly the result of a well-timed invitation by the Canadian Government, it would seem tactful for the Post Office to drop for the time being its project of abolishing the term "Royal Mail". It would be unfortunate if future Royalty should happen to be around just as the word "Royal" is being painted out on the departmental vehicles.

The Canadian Post Office belongs to and is operated by the Crown in the right of the Dominion—or if we are not permitted to use that phrase, in the right of Canada. It is as Royal as the Canadian Navy, which is still not ashamed to use that adjective. It is not the personal property of Mr. Rinfret, and was not the personal property of any of the preceding Postmasters General on whom he casts the responsibility for this change of usage.

No Ground for Alarm

THERE is some agitation in Toronto because, under the new anti-discrimination law of Ontario regarding employment, the bylaw requiring that city employees must be British subjects has become unlawful. Some of the citizens seem to be laboring under the delusion that to require British subjectship is automatically to ensure against disloyalty. This is of course the purest nonsense. The Communist party has any number of top members who are British subjects, many of them by birth, and while we do not propose to assert that all members of the Communist party are necessarily disloyal we are quite confident that the people who are objecting to the anti-discrimination law are all convinced that no Communist should be employed by the city, and we are not going to take issue with them on that point.

The idea that safety is attained in any task by the far too simple method of strictly excluding certain classes of people (usually foreigners or persons with little influence) from employment in it has no foundation either in theory or in experience. The only thing that is attained by that method is a certain amount of protection of the privileged classes from the competition of the unprivileged. Nothing would prevent the city from requiring a certain term of residence, in Canada or even in Toronto, as a condition of employment, since this would have nothing to do with the prohibited grounds of discrimination; and it would be a much more useful means of ensuring that the character of the employee could easily be inquired into than any flat rule against all non-British persons.

The Case of "Remember Me"

THE eminently Canadian novel "Remember Me" by Edward F. Meade, which both the Massey Commission and SATURDAY NIGHT have described as being still unpublished in Canada, is not quite so unpublished as we supposed. The Reprint Society of Canada Ltd., a book club with an excellent list of selections to its credit, produced a Canadian edition of "Remember Me" in May 1949. The great majority of the Reprint Society's titles are available only to members of the book club, that being a condition of the reprint rights when the society does not control the copyright in

PASSING SHOW

INDIA will soon be holding its elections, with "the world's biggest electorate". We are not sure that bigger democracies are better democracies.

The term "Royal Mail" is being discarded by the Canadian Post Office as "obsolete". Will somebody kindly tell us which word is no longer applicable?

Russia would be licked if she started war tomorrow, says Mr. Claxton. By Canada and who else?

Butter is rationed in Australia. China has an acute shortage of tea. Canadians are eating horsemeat. And even the rich Americans consume hot dogs.

News that Fred Rose will not leave Canada has suddenly revealed to us the real reason why the Communists have selected Bobbie Burns as their poet laureate. Of course:—"My luv is like the Red Red Rose."

If the CCF can't pick up votes when the Liberals are losing them, when can they pick up votes?

One condition for peace in Korea should have been that the Russians let us know where they are going to crop up next.

Every Communist is a potential anti-Communist, says a converted Communist. To which we would add that the best way to turn him into a real anti-Communist is to deport him to Russia.

We suspect that the Red Dean's "Stalin Medal for Peace" will not be hung up in the chancel of Canterbury.

The Port Arthur *News-Chronicle* boasts of having eliminated the word "very" from its columns. A very good—pardon us, an excellent—idea.

Fifty years ago noisy children were taken to the woodshed. Now they are provided with a rumpus room.

Lucy says she likes the idea of having all national holidays on Monday, but is not so sure about proclaiming Tuesday as the national work day—one a week.

THE GIRLS HE LEFT BEHIND HIM

Canada. In the case of the Meade book, as in those of Blake's "Brown Waters" and Salverson's "Immigrant's Daughter", it did acquire the copyright and is able to offer the book to the general public. This is, we think, the first case in which a Canadian book that had never previously been handled by a regular Canadian publishing house has been offered as a reprint, and we are not greatly surprised that the Massey Commissioners did not understand the arrangement. If the regular publishers are going to pass up many more works of this quality, we hope that the Reprint Society—which is doing admirable work in its special field—will again be alert to make up for their deficiencies.

Are These the Principles?

THE *Canadian Tribune*, Communist, is entirely satisfied with the Myron Kuzych decision, describing it as "a victory for the principles of trade unionism in Canada". Kuzych, it continues, "was expelled from his union for arguing publicly against closed shop principles". Expulsion from the union was equivalent to expulsion from his employment, since the shop he worked in was a closed shop.

This is liberty and democracy as they are envisaged by the Communist element in the Canadian trade unions; and oddly enough we have seen no protest against the decision from those elements of unionism which are most insistent that the courts should have nothing to do with the affairs of unions—when it is the employer who is concerned. There seems to be no objection to the courts when it is a matter of bringing a dissident member of the union to heel or throwing him out of his job.

Hitch-Hiker Ethics

THE OTTAWA *Journal* has been observing the behavior of hitch-hikers who stand on the side of Richmond Road in Ottawa pointing their thumbs towards Britannia, although the Britannia tramline runs less than a block away. "It is surprising," muses the *Journal*, "that so many are willing to beg a ride when for a car ticket or a dime they could retain independence and self-respect."

No, dear *Journal*, it is not surprising. The idea of retaining independence is no longer fashionable in our Western society, and the loss of independence makes not the faintest dint in self-respect. Getting something for nothing whenever you can is now the accepted procedure. It is even held that the person who has the something and refuses to give it is guilty of anti-social conduct—as witness the fact that many people argue that a motorist with space in his car is obligated to pick up hitch-hikers and give them ten cents' worth, or a couple of dollars' worth, of transportation. The hitch-hiker does not feel that he is begging; he is demanding his rights. Why work to get ten cents or two dollars, when you are entitled to be transported wherever you want to go?

Mr. King's Doctrines

THERE will shortly be available to the public in the Proceedings of the Canadian Political Science Association a most remarkable paper by Mr. Eugene Forsey on the constitutional theories and practices of the late Mr. Mackenzie King, and we imagine that Mr. Forsey will eventually extend his discussion of this fertile topic into a full-size book. We have long felt that Mr. King was capable of wresting constitutional doctrines from their main purpose to serve his political ends, and that in the King-Byng case he did so in a rather alarming manner. Mr. Forsey, by dint of tremendous

—CP

"ROYAL MAIL" *obsolete says Hon. Ed. Rinfret.*

industry, has dug up so many similar but less spectacular cases that he feels entitled to suggest as a sort of motto for the King regime "I have made the Senate my washpot, and over the Commons have I cast out my shoe." The suggestion is not wholly unreasonable.

Mr. Forsey asks himself whether Mr. King's constitutional creed was really parliamentary democracy; was it not rather "plebiscitary democracy with a thin parliamentary veneer"? As far back as 1923 he enunciated a doctrine which was already a denial of the right of Parliament to change Governments. "The whole effort manifest in the evolution of government", he said, "has been to bring the ministry to the point where, if for any reason whatever it ceases to hold the confidence of Parliament, it will be obliged to go to the people." No recognition there of the possibility that Parliament might be willing to grant its confidence to some other ministry. In 1925, with a new Parliament not yet sitting, but containing 116 Conservatives, 101 Liberals, 24 Progressives and four others, Mr. King said officially that among the courses open to him was that of advising "an immediate dissolution"—of a Parliament which had never even assembled! It was, in Mr. King's view, within the rights of a Liberal Government supported by only 101 out of 255 members of the Commons, to decide that that Parliament never should assemble.

Sidetracking Parliament

MR. FORSEY'S chief concern, and a very well justified one, is to prevent the King-Byng case from being interpreted as establishing a constitutional rule that a Prime Minister in office has an absolute right to secure a dissolution. The results of the election in that case were at the time widely interpreted as having that significance; but opinion has, we think, somewhat veered away from it since. At any rate any future Mr. Meighen will have a lot of Mr. Forsey's documentation to appeal to in any like case.

Constitutional authorities interested in Canada have long complained that during the last forty years the powers of Parliament have steadily been passing into the hands of the Cabinet, and that the Cabinet itself is to a great extent a tool of the Prime Minister—who as we learned in the Ralston case can hold the resignations of members in his pocket and can produce any one of them at any time. (It has always seemed to us that this system involves something rather like forgery of the *date* of the resignation, but perhaps we are unduly particular.) Much of the process by which this aggrandizement of the Prime Ministership was effected can now be seen to have been the direct result of Mr. King's manipulation.

"Obligation to the Crown"

ONE of the factors which have aided in the transfer of power from Parliament to the Cabinet is a greatly exaggerated and distorted doctrine of Cabinet secrecy. The other is the lack of a well-informed body of opinion among Canadians about proper parliamentary practice, such a body of opinion as is constantly active and vociferous in Britain.

This exaggerated doctrine of secrecy is still being used with great effect on Parliament Hill. The Government on June 20 secured a vote of 143 to 28 against a motion for the production of the Cabinet directive exempting five ships of the Ming Sung Company from the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act, and it secured it wholly by the argument that "the Government must insist on its obligation to the Crown to maintain secret the decisions made, the opinions expressed and the debates which take place in Council" except by production of the orders-in-council or the official acts of individual ministers.

If this exemption had been merely an official act of the Minister of Transport he would have been required to report it along with all the other exemptions, but he did not do so. Mr. St. Laurent argued that the "effective act" was that of the Minister, and that that was all the House was entitled to know about. But it is clear that there was also an "effective act" by the Cabinet, and the Government pleads its "obligations to the Crown" as a reason why nobody should know what that act was or why it was taken.

This "obligation to the Crown" business is pure camouflage. There is no obligation to the Crown in this matter that the Government, if it wished, could not "advise" the Crown to dispense it from. There is not even another government involved as there was in the case of the despatch of Canadian troops to Hong Kong in the late war. Nobody is asking for either "the opinions expressed" or "the debates which took place". But there was an "effective act" which did not take the form of an order-in-council and is consequently not available for scrutiny. If the Government does not want to reveal that act it does not have to do so; but it should take the responsibility itself and not blame it on its "obligation to the Crown".

The Law and the Terror

THE *Manchester Guardian* recently reprinted a number of passages from a broadcast by the Chinese government radio of the trial of the counter-revolutionaries of Mukden, including the description of the recital of the charges against them, which were "constantly drowned by the thunderous shouts of the masses" demanding the death penalty. "This", observes the *Guardian*, "is the system of government, described by its own radio, which is presided over by Mao Tse-tung, who some would still persuade us is really a benevolent despot."

The situation is probably rather worse than that.

This, we greatly fear, is the system of government which is regarded by quite a large number of people, even in Canada, as justifiable and proper for dealing with counter-revolutionaries, by which they mean anybody who opposes the revolution. Our Communists of course would not hesitate a moment in applying this treatment to any "slaves of Yankee imperialism" who might be so ill-advised as to resist a Marxist *putsch* aided by an air-borne Russian contingent. Indeed the thunderous shouts of the masses (provided that they are shouting for Communism) are what they mean by democracy. But we fear there are a growing number of people in Canada, not all of them avowed Communists, whose devotion to democracy is not strong enough to make them insist on the safeguards of democracy—including a strict adherence to law and judicial procedure—in any basic question about which they are sure they are right and somebody else is wrong. The Terror as an engine of government is not so universally discredited as it was a generation ago.

Britain's New Chamber

THE Dunlop Rubber Company Ltd. of England has issued—entirely without advertising matter except for the inside of the back cover—an excellent brochure on the new House of Commons of the United Kingdom, largely illustrated in the four-color process. Canadians who contemplate going to England will be interested to learn that all visitors are "free to queue for admission at the St. Stephen's entrance during sittings", but a better method is to remember that "A very small number of tickets is available to overseas visitors through Embassies and Commonwealth offices". The Strangers' Galleries accommodate 161.

The pictures give an excellent idea of the House itself, the division lobbies, the committee rooms and the ministerial offices. The House contains a dozen very small and unobtrusive microphones, presumably of the type which will shortly be installed at Ottawa; these are suspended from the ceiling and the gallery rails. The Dunlop people are not wholly uninterested in the physical comfort side of the furniture design, as they provide the cushioning on which the members rest when not addressing the Speaker.

London After the Blitz

THE most recent book of H. V. Morton is oddly different from all its innumerable predecessors. They have always been about places as they were left by the battles of centuries ago. "In Search of London" (British Book Service—Methuen, $3) is about a great city as it was left by the conflict of 1939-45. And one feels that for Mr. Morton—and for many of his generation—the world has deteriorated. Speaking of the old ceremoniousness of the "ordinary" at Simpson's in Cheapside he remarks that "there is no doubt that we have lost the graciousness of good manners". There is a similar lament for "the kindness and geniality" of the smaller London hotels of twenty years ago. And we do not think Mr. Morton likes the idea that Covent Garden is now "obliged to earn a living as a dance hall."

A hundred years hence another Morton may write of London, and by that time the changes wrought by 1914-45 will have become hallowed by time and wholly acceptable. We are not distressed today by the changes that the Revolution made in Paris. But the London of today is a rather sad thing to those of us who, like Mr. Morton, can remember it as it was under Edward VII or even earlier.

The Highway to Communism

by B. K. Sandwell

THE real difference between Socialism and Communism seems to be that Socialism is a condition into which a country gets by degrees and from which — if it has not gone too far — it may be able to retreat, while Communism is something into which it gets all at once and from which it can never retreat except with much outside assistance. When Socialism has reached the point from which there is no retreat, it is indistinguishable from Communism. So long as retreat continues to be possible, any believer in capitalism will prefer Socialism to Communism; but it is very hard to tell when retreat will cease to be possible. The Socialist does not object to that fact, because he does not mind his country becoming Communist provided it does it without the nastiness and bloodshed of a revolution.

—Nakash
B. K. SANDWELL

It is much easier to lure a hitherto capitalist country into Socialism than into Communism. Communism could never have been established in France or Great Britain up to now by revolutionary methods, and in Great Britain, an island, it could not have been established by outside force. But there may be some question how much further Socialism can go in Great Britain without becoming irremovable, in which case it will ultimately — and fairly soon — become Communism. Indeed a mere attempt to reverse the Socialist trend of British legislation might conceivably afford a basis for a Communist revolution. The leaders of the reversal would have to be very sure that they had, not merely a majority of the voters, but a pretty strong body of working-class opinion behind them.

Adopting the Manifesto

A brilliant ex-Socialist in Britain, Mr. Ivor Thomas, has come to realize the inevitable function of Socialism as a highway to Communism, and has written "The Socialist Tragedy" (Macmillan, $3.50) to warn his former comrades of the road they are travelling. His method is, we believe, the one method which holds out some hope of saving a substantial part of the Socialists of the Western World from their illusions. It is the method of showing, from actual experience, how the Socialist governments of various countries, but especially of Britain, have drawn steadily nearer to Communist ideals and practices, and what are the forces that impel them to do so.

For example, the Socialist conception of Parliament, which makes the member a mere instructed delegate, compelled to obey all the dictates of his electors, or (which is usually the same thing) of his party caucus, is completely alien to British parliamentary history, and is a long step towards autocratic government. Again, the British Socialists began with a conviction that the worker must be free to choose his occupation; that was to be their one great superiority over Russian Communism. But between February 1946 and September 1947 Sir Stafford Cripps moved from that position to the actual introduction of industrial conscription, excusing it on the ground that "there is no other way out."

In 1948 the British Labor party published a centenary edition of Marx's "Communist Manifesto" (it was probably this action which did most to alienate Mr. Thomas, who is a deeply religious man), with a Foreword which accepted all the ten items of the Manifesto and boasted of the extent to which the Labor Government had succeeded in realizing many of them. This leads Mr. Thomas to say: "In its acceptance of the Marxist outlook and program the Labor party has passed 'the point of no return.' There can be no going back to social democracy. The party can only go on relentlessly to Communism."

The Socialist to whom the abolition of profits and the profit incentive is an article of faith, a commandment of revelation — and there is no other true Socialist, since he who does not regard profit as inherently immoral is merely a public-ownership man, and could just as well be a Tory, — the true Socialist will always find himself eventually on the road to Communism, and driven forward by the force of circumstances because his creed will not allow him to turn back. Realization of this fact may help many who think they want Socialism but definitely do not want Communism, to follow Mr. Thomas, take stock of their position, and revise their opinions. Of course, if they want Socialism badly enough to accept Communism along with it—and many do—there is not much hope. But Russia has by now revealed Communism in a pretty searching light.

New Implacable Morality

Curiously enough there has appeared simultaneously with Mr. Thomas's book an opposing work by another eminent Labor party leader, the Right Hon. P. C. Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who manages to find that individualism and totalitarianism "are but two poles of a related system of political philosophy, based upon the same metaphysical assumptions." In "Restatement of Liberty" (Ryerson, $5) Mr. Walker, who is obviously an earnest mind and a good deal of a mystic, sets forth what he calls a new and implacable morality. "It demands that the better man shall seek to be true to his nature and shall struggle to fulfil it, though the odds against him, and even against the survival of his society, seem heavy." Mr. Walker does not seem optimistic about the future of Western Man, whose troubles he blames largely on the machine. He approves of "social security" on the ground that it removes "certain causes of fear and anxiety that otherwise engender irrationality."

Peace at Last

WAR *is a thing we want no more.*
War is a thing that's diabolic.
Who's the hero that stops the war?
Russian representative Malik.
Peace at last will be heavenly.
Everyone's happy but Syngman Rhee.

Prices for golds, industrials and
Metals reflect opportunists' fears.
Ridgway's meeting, in no man's land,
North Koreans and "volunteers".
Peace at last will be heavenly.
Everyone's happy but Syngman Rhee.

War will stop at exactly the place
Where hostilities first began.
What we have lost in "losing face"
We'll recover in far Iran.
Peace at last will be heavenly.
Everyone's happy but Syngman Rhee.

J. E. P.

—CP

FIRST ALL-CANADIAN: *The Orenda-powered CF100. The all-weather, day-or-night, long range jet fighter meets Canada's special air defence needs.*

AIR DEFENCE OF THE CONTINENT

CANADA: JET HOPE FOR THE WEST?

by Michael Young

THE SHORTEST distance between the defence-production hub of the Western nations and any potential aggressor is over the Arctic and across Canada. According to Minister of National Defence, Brooke Claxton, there are seven targets in Canada that might rate one of the USSR's two dozen atomic bombs, en route.

In other words, this time the "airdrome of democracy" has to look closely to its own defence as well as supply planes and train pilots for action overseas.

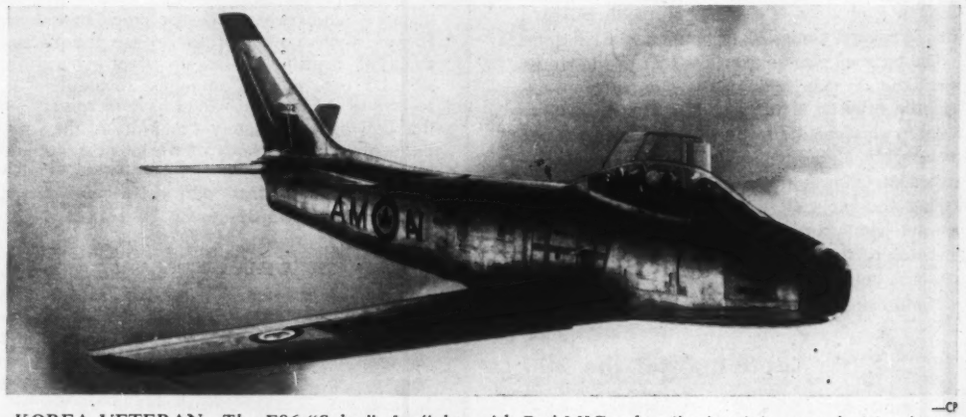
When the peace that ended World War II resolved itself into a cold war, Canadair (about which another article will appear shortly) and A. V. Roe Canada Ltd. got into battle harness. Warplane production and research on jet propulsion were stepped up, and an important lesson of World War II was taken to heart.

During World War II, Canada learned the hard way what it means not to have a self-contained aircraft industry in an air age. Canada was capable of producing more planes per capita than any of her allies, yet Canadian plane production from time to time, in the early stages, ground to a slow crawl for want of engines. These were not produced in Canada, and had to be imported.

Looking to the future, defence planners saw that, in any likely conflict, Canada, or the air above it, at any rate, would be a sort of no-man's land. And in a successful air defence of Canada, a self-contained aircraft industry was essential.

The ushering in of the jet age—quietly because of World War II military security — showed the course the program should follow. After the war, A. V. Roe Ltd. took over the work of the crown company Turbo Research, Ltd., which had earlier taken over jet work from the National Research Council. With the transfer came, in an advanced stage of design, a small engine called the "Chinook"— forerunner of Avro's "Orenda."

That was about five years ago. During that short space of time, Avro, helped by the resources of the Hawker-Siddeley group in Britain, (sort of an air-minded General Motors Corp.) has made four major contributions to Canadian aviation. These are: (1) the Orenda, one of the world's most powerful jet engines; (2) the CF100, a first class fighter-interceptor, powered by the Orenda, which meets Canada's air defence requirements to a T; (3) the Jetliner, which has made Canada the leader in intercity commercial jet transport development; (4) the building-up of skills and industries to provide a broad base for the future.

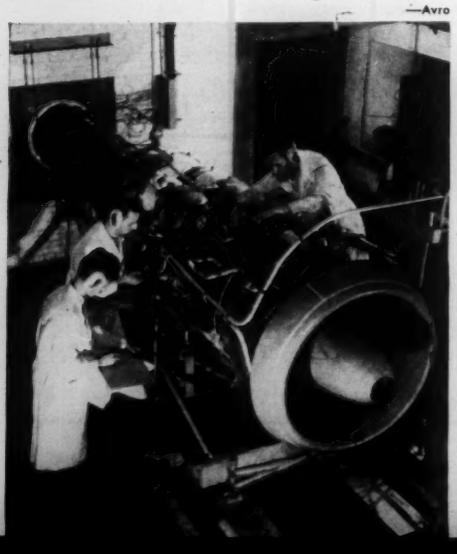


—CP

KOREA VETERAN: *The F86 "Sabre". In fights with Red MIGs, the pilots' training was decisive factor.*

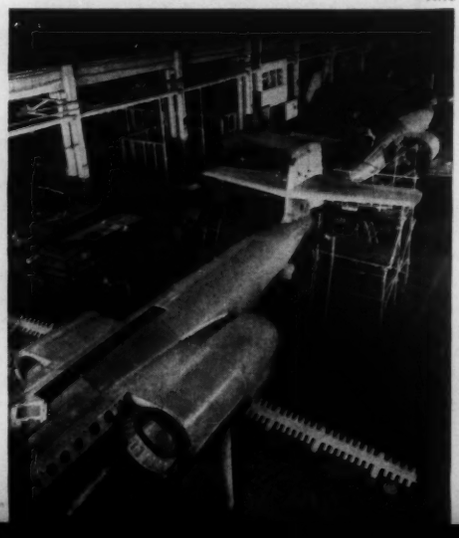
ENGINES . . . : *Ground running the Orenda.*

—Avro



. . . AND FRAMES: *Assembly line for CF100.*

—Avro



At its sprawling plant in Malton, Ont., Avro is teeing off on a big order from the RCAF for CF100's. For the first time in Canada engines are being produced side by side with the air frames. The size of the order is secret, but some idea can be gauged from the fact that a new plant is going up to produce the Orenda, and the present 6,000 employee staff is expected to grow to 12,000.

The Orenda was built for the CF100, which, by 1946, Avro had on the drawing boards for the RCAF. It took a lot of work to design an engine for a long range, all weather, day-or-night jet fighter. Noting the probable route of any air

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FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

WHY STALIN CRIES "PEACE"

by Edward Crankshaw

—Brandel

STALIN, after a spell of defensive tactics, has at once seized the initiative in the war of words by putting the onus on the West for the breaking off of the Paris Conference of Deputies and by claiming the credit for the peace move in Korea.

It will be easier for us to wrest this initiative from him if we have a clear idea of his motives. Obviously he is very much concerned with weakening the purpose and resolution of the Atlantic Powers and with exploiting the genuine desire for peace among all people everywhere. But the main key to his present policies is to be found at home.

It is at the Russian people far more than at foreigners that Stalin's "peace" policy is aimed. The strain on the Russian economy caused by the cold war is such that it is felt in every Russian home. Stalin has promised his people so much, so often, that they will no longer work on the simple promise of better times to come—someday.

His greatest, perhaps his only asset, is his legendary position of paladin of peace. The more actively he can play this role by manoeuvring the governments of the West into appearing to be as belligerent as he paints them, the greater his hold on the Russian people as the leader who is frustrating the war-mongers by sheer force of his personality, backed by their constructive efforts and the resistance to war of the masses in the outer world.

Dread Another War

It may seem paradoxical to say that the only danger of war from Russia comes from the popular longing for peace; but it is true. The Russians are the most peace-loving people in the world. They have suffered too much and too often from war to believe that it can do them any good at all. After the tightening up of police rule which followed the brief relaxation in 1945 and 1946, the Russians have no use for the regime which used them during the war to preserve itself and then, when the danger was past, instead of rewarding them, put them back into irons.

The strain of rearmament and the cold war, the strain, that is to say, of the considered policy of the Kremlin, has cost the long-suffering Russians further privation and want. Resources which, intelligently used, could have transformed the life of the Soviet peoples, have been heedlessly squandered in the colossal effort required to make the Soviet Union strong enough to stand up to the West and thus extend her empire.

The consequences of this policy are reflected in the conditions of industry, in the new revolution in the countryside, involving the displacement and bondage of millions of peasants, in the neglect of housing and consumer goods, so desperately needed, in the strengthening of the apparatus of repression to force the masses, ranging from the apathetic to the actively rebellious, to work harder still for all too little return. From this springs the discontent and the spirit of revolt which, if Stalin openly declared war next week, would certainly bring about the collapse of the regime.

It Is His Only Line

On the other hand, stronger than discontent, is the horror of war. The Russians will make sacrifices for peace which they would never make for the Kremlin. And so Stalin has set himself up as the great preserver of peace and told the Russian people that they, in their struggle for peace, have rallied round themselves the inarticulate masses of all the world.

If only, he tells them, they will go on working hard, making a few more sacrifices—if only they will do this, their efforts, his leadership, and the support of the common people everywhere, will defeat the machinations of the professional war-mongers.

This may seem absurd to us; but in Russia it is a good line. Indeed, it is Stalin's only possible line. The Russians know they want peace. It is inconceivable to them that Stalin should be so mad as to want to start a war himself.

It seems very reasonable to them to suppose that the common people everywhere (whom they are taught to see as down-trodden slaves) should feel about war and peace as they do. And since there is plainly a war-like atmosphere in the world, this must be due to the irresponsible capitalists and empire-builders of the West. Carefully-chosen extracts from speeches by prominent Americans and headlines in the U.S. Press are all that is necessary to confirm this belief and turn it into a fearful hatred of the Western administrations.

It is as simple as that — and as dangerous. For while the chief immediate value to Stalin of the peace campaign inside the Soviet Union is to force the people to carry out his own policies under the threat of attack from without, it has also a possible future value. Should war ever break out, the Kremlin has so arranged things that it can be presented with the greatest ease as a deliberate attack by the war-mongers not only on the Soviet Union but also on the peace of the world; not only on the Russians but on the common people everywhere who would spring from the ground as Russia's allies.

Would Fight in Defence

If Stalin succeeded in convincing the Russians of this, then they would fight—at least until they saw better for themselves, by which time the damage would be done.

But one thing is, to me, quite certain: it is that Stalin cannot carry the Russian people into an aggressive war as such. And he himself knows this. It would be 1941 all over again, and worse. The most he could hope for, even if he so desired (which, considering the material state of the Soviet Union he almost certainly does not) would be to disguise an aggressive war as a defensive war fought for peace. But to my mind what he is really trying to do is to ensure that the Russians would fight a purely defensive war — a matter which he can by no means take for granted.

In thinking of Stalin's capacity for war we should remember what happened in 1941—and why. The people of the Soviet Union had toiled beyond their strength and for no reward to carry out Stalin's industrial revolution and to build up the Red Army. They had done this to make Russia strong enough to stand on her own feet and warn off would-be invaders. Stalin had promised them that if they tightened their belts and slaved for ten years nothing then could hurt them.

With their own bitter sacrifice they had built up an army which, they were told, was invincible. They had seen the Soviet Government cover itself and them with dishonor by signing the Pact with Hitler—which was offered as the only guarantee against war, against attack by the ever ruthless and predatory capitalist powers. And then, suddenly, both sacrifice and dishonor were shown to have been in vain.

Stalin Remembers 1941

The Germans attacked; the Red Army, their pride, crumpled up; the shops emptied as though by magic; and the Five Year Plans and the collectivization, which had cost millions of dead and tens of millions of ruined lives, might never have been. It was too much. Nothing, the people thought, could be worse than the regime which had brought them to this pass.

It is no exaggeration to say that in spite of the size and might of the Red Army, had not the Germans made certain elementary mistakes, they would have driven the Russians into Siberia and broken the Stalin regime—because the soldiers would not fight and the people would not support them in the rear.

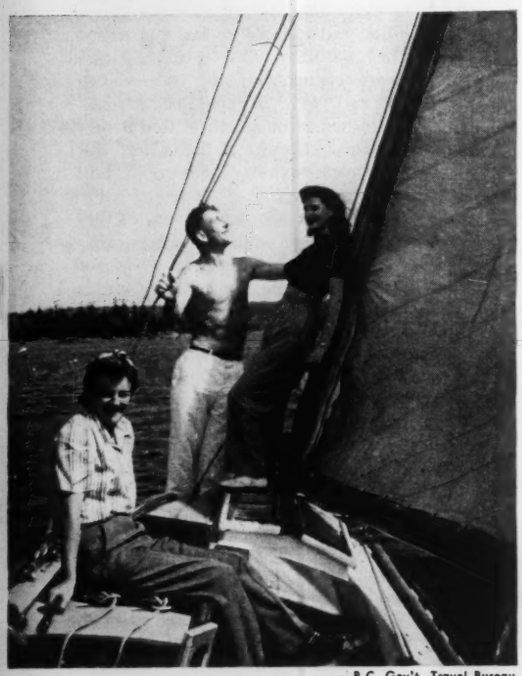
Whole army formations simply surrendered; others went over to the Germans, others withdrew without serious fighting; and those troops who did fight loyally found their flanks exposed by retreating comrades and their rear harassed by a hostile peasantry. When the Germans reached the outskirts of Moscow in October and the whole government machine, apart from Stalin himself and his closest colleagues, was evacuated to Kuibyshev and the Urals, the disci-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

—Herblock in Washington Post

VANCOUVER ISLAND: Paradise and Paradox

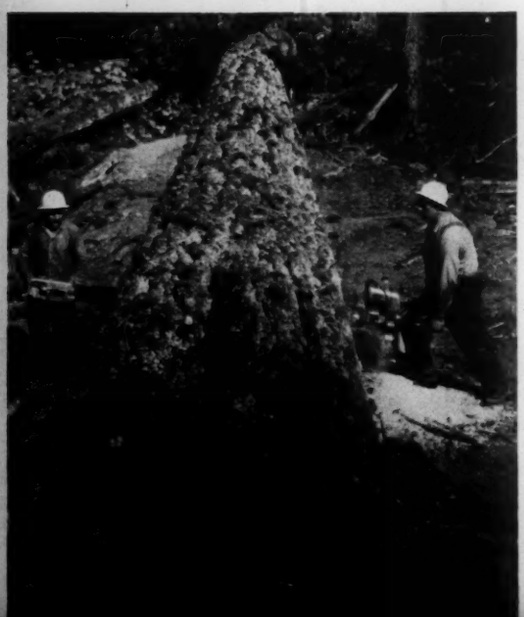
by J. K. Nesbitt and Melwyn Breen



—B.C. Gov't. Travel Bureau

NANAIMO HARBOR *typifies the Island's paradise qualities for summer pleasure and recreation.*

DOUGLAS FIR *is Vancouver Island's giant source of revenue. Not all her business is pleasure.*



IT'S A DREAM way back in the sub-conscious of many people—that they'd like to live on an island. Any island will do—as long as there are rocky shores and sandy beaches and blue waters—and isolation.

Even Vancouver Islanders dream of an island—and then come to with a jolt. How foolish wanting to live on an island—when you already do!

That's the kind of paradox Vancouver Island is. There are rocky shores and miles of beaches and blue sea waters everywhere; there are also great stands of timber, rich bustling communities, enormous farms, lush tourist resorts, rushing rivers, and lakes so long and so wide they seem like oceans.

It's an island of tremendous contrast where you may choose the amenities of civilization, or the stringencies of backwoods life; where savage animals roam the hills, and tame deer feed at popular camping spots. There are hermits here and there, hermits such as Georges Roat. He's a bearded Swiss living deep in the wilderness a few miles from Qualicum Beach. Years ago he got fed up with civilization. He went into the woods, gathered bark and boulders and oddities of flora and fauna. Soon he had to open a museum and he gets a good living from it, but he's still more or less a hermit. He lives by himself, eating little, whistling to the deer who bound to his door, improvising at the piano in the moonlight.

Life on Vancouver Island is still fairly leisurely—though Victoria, its largest community, has become as hectic as most North American cities its size. But up-island from Victoria there are small towns aplenty, delightful little places, where everyone knows everyone else, and there is fishing and hunting "just up in the hills."

VANCOUVER ISLAND is nearly 300 miles long, from 50 to 60 miles at its widest points. It's nearly 13,000 square miles—bigger than the State of Maryland, as big as Switzerland. Nearly 200,000 live on the island—more than half in the Greater Victoria area—another 50,000 in and near the small towns of Duncan, Nanaimo, Courtney, Campbell River*, Ladysmith, Parksville, Qualicum, Port Alberni and Alberni. The rest are settled on farms, in villages, at isolated crossroads settlements.

After Victoria, the Vancouver Island city of most importance is Nanaimo—with 15,000 people in the area. Nanaimo is flamboyantly called by its boosters "the hub of Vancouver Island". It's a city of crooked streets and it has an ancient Bastion, built in 1853 by the Hudson's Bay Company to chasten unfriendly Indians. Nanaimo's full of history: coal was discovered there in 1849 and for years the town lived on the fruits of her coal mines. It's a focal point for tourists. The CPR's BC Coast Service has huge docks at Nanaimo, and fine, smart steamers link the place with the city of Vancouver half a dozen times a day. Its setting is superb—looking to blue waters of the Gulf of Georgia, to islands, the mountains of the mainland.

*Fire struck in Campbell River area on Vancouver Island; burned 20,000 acres of forest with a loss running to millions; it will be nearly a century before logs can be taken off the burned-out area.

VANCOUVER ISLAND *is sometimes—unpatriotically—dubbed the "California of Canada". But*

Vancouver Island goes back a long way in Canadian history. It has been British since 1790 when Capt. James Cook took formal possession of it from the Spaniards. The old Spanish influence is preserved in many place-names along the Island's rugged West Coast — names such as Espinoza, Esperanza, Florencia Bay, Zeballos, Mexicana Point.

Even to Vancouver Islanders, the open Pacific is a novelty, for most of them live away from its foaming rollers. When Victorians want the freshness of the open ocean they drive to Jordan River—40 miles to the southwest. Twenty miles from Victoria they pass through Sooke, a farming area, where, 'tis said by the residents, the finest turnips in all Canada grow. There's a magnificent harbor at Sooke, home of a sizable fishing fleet.

A summer feature is All-Sooke Day—a great outdoor festival that attracts 10,000 people. They eat salmon and beef barbecued all night in open pits on glowing coals. They gorge themselves on hotdogs, float themselves on beer, shout encouragement as husky loggers climb trees and splash into the river from greasy logs.

Another perennial holiday pastime is summer cruising on the SS *Princess Maquinna* along the West Coast of the Island. There are small fishing villages, floating logging camps, the great British cable station at Bamfield, which sends lines down under the ocean to Australia and New Zealand. You shudder at the smell of the fish-reduction plants and grow poetic at the smell of the pines and romantic as the moon paints the green hills silver. You taste the full swell of the ocean, with the salt spray in your face, and you feel like a hardy old seadog, and just as you get a bit queasy the *Princess Maquinna* turns into a narrow channel and all is well. There are Indians up the West Coast and Indian names that roll from the tongue with the flow of golden honey on hot toast—Uchucklesit, Clayoquot, Kyuquot, Ucluelet, Quatsino, Clo-oose, Cachalot.

Many wealthy people hide away on Vancouver Island. Often the Island doesn't know they're

—Fred McNeil

with innumerable vistas as beautiful as this one of Sproat Lake, she rivals any of the world's pleasure gardens. Her equable summer and winter climate makes her the Mecca for retiring Canadians.

there, until their names bob up in newspaper obit columns. For years Hunter Miller, one of President Wilson's advisers at the Paris peace conference in 1919, lived at Metchosin. No one knew it, until he advertised an auction a few months ago. Growing old, he returned to Washington, DC.

The movie folk from Hollywood come often to the Island, flying up in a few hours. Lon Chaney, Jr. (actor-son of the Lon of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame") flies up frequently to see his Uncle George Chaney who has a retreat at Cherry Point.

There are many writers on the Island, some of whom have achieved a degree of success. Audrey Alexandra Brown, native of Nanaimo, has made a name in Canadian poetry. There's Rosamond Marshall ("Kitty," "Celeste," "The Duchess Hotspur"), an American who lives at Cobble Hill, 30 miles north of Victoria. Roderick Haig-Brown ("Fisherman's Spring," "Return to the River," "The River Never Sleeps," "Salt Water Summer") lives by the rushing waters of the Campbell River, fishes and gardens, chops wood, gets hopping mad when anyone tries to ruin the scenery, gathers local color as a stipendiary magistrate.

BRUCE HUTCHINSON ("Canada, the Unknown Country," "The Hollow Men," "The Fraser") is Editor of *The Victoria Daily Times*, but lives a large part of the year in the middle of a big garden in suburban Saanich, spends many months a year on a rocky bluff at Shawnigan Lake, 28 miles from Victoria. Bruce McKelvie, BC historian and author ("Maquinna the Magnificent", "Fort Langley, Outpost of Empire"), lives in a rambling old farm house in the centre of an ancient, wild orchard at Cobble Hill and writes in his library under his apple trees—a library filled with skeletons which he says are those of Indian chiefs.

Duncan is 40 miles north of Victoria. Once it was said to be more English than England, more proper and exclusive than dinner at a club in Hong Kong or Singapore. Retired British majors from Poona, admirals from the North Sea and knights from the wilds of darkest Africa fled to Duncan to live on pensions. Once upon a time they went shopping with string bags, sometimes in khaki shorts, their tweed hats and accents fascinating visitors. But all that has changed. Baseball is more popular than cricket; coffee out-distances tea. Even Allan Hall, Secretary of Duncan Chamber of Commerce, ruefully admits it. He says: "The regulations governing transfer of sterling has reduced the number of immigrants from the Old Land to a trickle. Most of the newcomers are from other parts of Canada, chiefly the Prairies. Thus the tweeds and the very, very English voices are hardly noticeable."

But despite E. A. Hall's sad observation, the Duncan directory lists such old-flavor names as Dr. Charles H. Beever-Potts, T. V. Sandys-Wunsch, Maxwell and Ralph Dopping-Heppenstal. But it also lists Elmer Söderquist, Schan Singh, P. W. Sbrocchi and Quon Chong Bing.

Hugh Savage keeps a little of the old-time atmosphere in Duncan. He's Governing Director of the town's excellent weekly, *The Cowichan Leader*. Mr. Savage is a country squire, a pillar of community enterprises, a Shakespearean scholar, an expert on heraldry and was for a time a member of the Legislature. There are those who have been heard to say Hugh Savage IS Duncan.

There are other noted weekly newspapermen on Vancouver Island. In direct contrast to Hugh Savage is young Irving Wilson, Publisher and Editor of *The West Coast Advocate* at Port Alberni. He's the club-luncheon type, hearty, back-slapping, one of the boys, good businessman and town booster, as brash as the booming area where he wields his influence.

Odd characters live on the Island. There's the "goat lady"—an Englishwoman, Mrs. May Stansby, who astonished even Vancouver Islanders when she arrived from England with a daughter and some prize English goats. She doesn't pay much attention to the Island, having found she makes more money exporting rare Nubians by plane to the U.S. She lives at Meadow Farm, a ramshackle ranch a mile from Nanaimo, gets up at 2 a.m., delivers goats' milk, and for recreation romps with five assorted dogs.

At Hilliers, near Qualicum and Parksville, there's a colony of Doukhobors. They live on their communal farms, working hard, shyly endeavoring to take part in community life.

NOT THE LEAST of Vancouver Island's "characters" are its three MP's. Jack Gibson represents the far-flung Alberni-Comox riding. He's a West Coast logger type, born by Pacific shores, one of four brothers who have formed a logging dynasty. Major-Gen. G. R. Pearkes, VC, who has turned out to be one of Canada's most astute politicians, represents Nanaimo and Hon. R. W. Mayhew, quiet, rich businessman, and Minister of Fisheries, comes from Victoria.

In addition to these three, Vancouver Island has ten members in the Provincial Legislature. But there isn't a Senator on the Island.

Wealthy visitors are attached to the Qualicum Beach Hotel. They laze in the sun on the wide stone terrace that faces the sea, sip mint juleps in the clubhouse after a day of golf. They motor a few miles to Eagle Crest, a summer hotel, which millionaire Senator A. D. McRae built of native stone and wood as his hide-away from financial and high society cares of Vancouver city and Ottawa.

The Senator's vast farms, filled with top-grade sheep and cattle, a few miles back from Eagle Crest, are now owned by lumber tycoon H. R. MacMillan, Canadian representative on North Atlantic Pact Defence Production Board.

And should Mr. MacMillan want to see the good his dollars have done for the public, he drives over to famous Cathedral Grove, a stand of towering Douglas fir between Parksville and Alberni. A few years ago he made this magnificent gift to the government, for the public to enjoy it for all time. The area's now called MacMillan Park. Mr. MacMillan's loggers will never chop down those trees.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

"GOAT LADY", *Mrs. May Stansby, breeds rare Nubians for export on her ranch near Nanaimo.*

—Fred McNeil

HERMITS *find the Island a congenial retreat. Georges Roat is founder and keeper of a museum.*

—Fred McNeil

DOUKHOBORS *are peaceful residents of the Island, free of the sect's more dramatic customs.*

—Fred McNeil

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MUSIC AND THE MASSEY REPORT

Do Handicaps Outweigh Hopes?

by Ettore Mazzoleni

FOR SOME TIME Canadian musicians have been worrying about the present state of musical development in this country. They have been heartened by the many signs of a remarkable growth of interest in serious music in the last twenty or thirty years, but they have been disturbed by the many serious handicaps they must suffer because they belong to a newer country whose neighbor is more populous and prosperous.

The appearance of the Massey Report could not have been more timely.

The casual musician who opens the well-designed covers of the Report and glances down the Table of Contents to see what there is in it for him will be in for a shock. Music —as an art surely one of the most significant in determining a nation's stature, and as a business (in its various forms) possibly one of the major industries of the day—is given only one section of a single chapter on the Artist And Writer, in Section IV, Scholarship Science And The Arts, of Part I which embodies the Commission's stocktaking; and apparently no place of its own in Part II which embodies the Commission's recommendations. The Index will reassure him on the latter score.

Survey of Music

The thoughtful musician, however, who reads the Report to see what there is in it for Canada and for Canadian music and musicians in particular will have good cause for gratitude and hope. He will realize that by the very nature of the task the survey of music could not be more than "a sketch of the Canadian scene in its principal aspects," and that the omission of a fact does not saddle the Commission with an opinion or a prejudice. The talkative musician — beware of him! He is probably a composer who thinks that Canada owes him a living. If he is ready to admit that he owes Canada a living, then he will be writing, not talking.

Because the growth of a nation's music is a slow process of time it is important to know whether or not we are fulfilling those conditions of tradition, training and demand which make possible a flourishing school of creative work and the coming of the great Canadian composer. In this respect the Commission has been impressed by the active and varied musical life in this country at both the professional and the amateur levels. But it has not been so reassured in its consideration of the composer and the performer.

—John Steele

MUSIC *in Canada is both active and varied, the Commission finds; Dr. Ettore Mazzoleni would like to see more done for the composers and the performers.*

The existing facilities for the publication, performance and promotion of Canadian music are inadequate. There is no published history of music in Canada, no adequate library, and no central bureau of information. The concert stage is largely controlled by the well-organized and powerful outside agencies. The skilled professional musicians have tended to crowd into the large centres at the expense of the rest of the country.

Scholarships are inadequate. No Canadian university offers postgraduate courses in musical research. There is a deficiency of concert halls, and a serious lack of recordings of Canadian music and musical groups. Above all, there is no effective national organization to represent the musical profession as a whole or to promote its interests both at home and abroad.

These are the aims of the Canadian Music Council, a non-profit organization incorporated in 1949 and including among its members many of the leading musicians in the country as well as a number of musical organizations of national scope. But it is too undernourished to function effectively.

The Part of Education

Directly or indirectly the recommendations of the Massey Report offer solutions to many of these problems—although it may well be that the ultimate answer is to be found in the schools, the churches, the homes, since music is a language which everyone has the right to understand. The part of education is to see that no one fails of a fair chance.

The most important of the recommendations is that which calls for the setting up of a Canada Council. Its structure has already been well criticized, but if in the inevitable free-for-all for funds and policies, which must follow its establishment, proper consideration is given to the proposal that it strengthen "certain of the Canadian voluntary organizations on whose native well-being the work of the Council will in large measure depend," then it is devoutly to be hoped that the aims and purposes of the Canadian Music Council will be realized.

Music and Radio

The recommendations in respect to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will appeal to musicians because the Corporation has already had certain highly beneficial influences on our musical life. The figures for employment are striking, although a wider practice of decentralization in keeping with the avowed policy of the CBC as a public service would be still more beneficial. The record of cultural programs is convincing enough to show that with fewer financial restrictions the Corporation would still more often have the courage not to underrate the public's intelligence. And the outstanding achievements represented by the best broadcasts would give us hope that with increased subsidization direction would in future be placed only in the hands of those properly qualified.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

ETTORE MAZZOLENI *is Principal of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Alberta:

BIG TIME OFF

CALGARY aldermen got to feeling sorry for all the civic employees who have to stay close to their desks on the opening day of the Calgary Stampede, thereby missing the big parade through the downtown area with which the annual show is inaugurated. So they voted to give all civic workers a morning off, so that they could join the tourists along the sidewalks lining the parade route.

The half-holiday was declared as an official civic holiday. This meant that in some privately-owned industries where such holidays are covered by union contracts, management would either have to give employees the morning off or pay them overtime rates. Where no such contracts obtained, the issue would be left up to the discretion of the management.

As the protests from businessmen poured into City Hall, civic officials began to get second thoughts on the matter. They remembered, for instance, that many public services (transit, water, sewage, electric light) could not be shut down; this meant paying overtime to scores of essential workers. Most expensive service to maintain would be the police force; all city policemen have to work on Stampede opening day, marshalling the parade and keeping traffic under control; and officials discovered that some constables would be drawing three and a half times their normal rate of pay for working on the half-holiday. A conservative estimate put the extra wage bill at $5,000.

A week later — and one week before Stampede opened — council changed its mind. It voted to rescind the holiday.

Saskatchewan:

ANOTHER ONE

THE LIBERAL party in Saskatchewan seems to have a strong attraction for Conservatives these days.

Recently, Hamilton McDonald, a Conservative who sits in the legislature as a Liberal-Progressive Conservative, because he ran on a coalition ticket, waved goodbye to the Conservative party, joined the Liberals, accepted nomination for Moosomin constituency, the riding he now represents. (*SN, July 10*)

Last week, Allan W. Embury, a Regina lawyer and longtime Conservative, who sat in the legislature from 1944 to 1948 as a soldiers' representative, announced he would henceforth support the Liberals.

Embury said he had been a Conservative all his life, but that the party had been badly split in Saskatchewan and "seems to have reached a very low ebb."

"I believe Mr. Tucker (Saskatchewan Liberal Leader Walter Tucker) can give this province a much better government than the one we now have and I propose to give him my support," Embury declared.

Commented Provincial Progressive Conservative Leader Alvin Hamilton: "Whether Mr. Embury can help the Liberals by deserting principles in which he believes, to support a man in whose principles he does not believe, remains to be seen."

British Columbia:

REBELLIOUS RAIN

BC HAS TWO great weather problems: it rains too much (for comfort) in the winter time; it rains too little (as a real danger) in the summer time. And last week the province had its greatest summertime rain-lack danger in years and the forests were turning into flames.

Dozens of fires broke out. Forestry over a wide area was restricted to the morning hours when there was a decent amount of humidity. And then a big fire struck in the Campbell River area on Vancouver Island. Before it was controlled, it had burned over 20,000 acres of forest, with a loss in the millions.

As the smoke caused a thin haze over Vancouver, bleary-eyed loggers manned the pumps, ran bulldozers and everything else runnable into rivers and lakes to be protected until the flames passed by. And Vancouver, with a reputation for sogginess, knew it was dry when lawn-sprinkling was cut in half (to conserve water and maintain pressure).

Forest fires are a real problem for BC, because in the forests is half its riches. It will be nearly a century from now before men again can get logs off the parts which were burned over.

Manitoba:

ROUND-UP

BIGGEST round-up in Manitoba's history resulted in the "corraling" of 370 cows, 300 calves and 30-odd bulls and yearlings within a few hours on the James A. Richardson Lakevue stock farm, 40 miles northwest of Winnipeg recently.

The cattle were shipped to Alberta when the round-up was completed. There, on the fabulous ranch of George Ross, they'll have considerable more room to roam — a quarter of a million acres to be exact.

—CP

SHORT AND TALL. *The first airwoman to arrive at RCAF Manning Depot, St. John's, Que., is greeted by Sqd.-Ldr. Tiny Davis of Belleville, Ont. He's the six-foot-six officer in charge of training. Airwoman Betty Priest of Bath, Ont., one of the first of a hundred post war recruits, is shown chatting with the lofty officer on her arrival at the station for training.*

In a single operation the cattle, mostly Herefords and a lesser number of Shorthorns, were branded, and vaccinated for contagious diseases.

The operation ranged over an area four miles wide and for the most part was accomplished on horseback by cowpokes drawn from the Richardson farm, neighboring ranches and the St. Boniface stockyards.

A staff of approximately half a dozen is normally employed at the farm but for the roundup more than 20 rode, yanked, pulled and jumped before the "hat" brand, famous in Alberta since George Ross's father first established it in 1885, was inscribed on every individual animal.

Manager George Jones emphasized that the Richardson stock farm would continue to breed top-grade cattle, despite the heavy sale, estimated at close to $150,000.

Fact of the matter is, according to Mr. Ross, Alberta pasture grass is at a peak at present, while Manitoba's is "rather short" and this accounts largely for the sale.

—CP

THAT'S CHICKEN. *This is how 5,000 Nova Scotians spent a holiday at Truro; eating chicken by the basketful. Chef Emile Bezan is shown filling a basket for Frank MacNeill of New Glasgow. The Nova Scotia Farmers Association staged the giant barbecue to show the public just how good their chicken really can be.*

Ontario:

DECLINING BUGS

AT ONE TIME forest tent caterpillars were so thick in sections of Ontario that traffic was disrupted. Train rails and roads were heavy and greasy from the bugs. Particularly in the Parry Sound and Sault St. Marie areas it was perhaps the greatest bug scourge on record.

Last week, however, with most of the caterpillars turned into moths, the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests totted up. And its findings were not too unpleasant.

The scourge had done little permanent damage. Most trees, grey skeletons a few weeks ago, were already showing green. The percentage of kill was very, very small. There had not, as had been reported in some quarters, been damage to crops. The forest tent caterpillar doesn't attack crops.

Next year the scourge could be repeated. But the Department was hopeful. It depended on the egg-laying scope of this year's crop of moths. And there were signs they were being kept in check by parasites.

Quebec:

STILL A HEADACHE

MONTREAL has the greatest number of persons renting living accommodation of any city in Canada, with an estimated 90 per cent of the population living in leased quarters. And the rent control law put in force by Premier Duplessis to replace Federal control is none too popular.

The provincial law has generally been greeted with cautious praise in the press of Montreal. But the Montreal Tenants' Association, a non-Red organization which has been fighting tenants' battles for years, has termed the legislation "unacceptable."

The Quebec law, briefly, consists chiefly of a Rental Commission where tenants and landlords who cannot agree on what is the proper rent can have a hearing and have rents set, which both landlord and tenant must respect. The rental board for hearing these disputes is made up of one man known as the landlords' representative, one known as the tenants' representative, and a third who is to throw his vote to one side or the other.

Clarence Rosenhek, as legal adviser for the Tenants' Association, has asked that the Quebec law be strengthened by reimposing the maximum rental ceilings which existed last Jan. 1. He also would have evictions prohibited except in the case of the landlord's genuine personal need, and then only with six-months' notice.

He also wants appointed to the Rental Commission representatives of labor and social welfare, one of these to be a woman, who will act for the tenants. The man now designated as a tenants' representative on the commission is a lawyer.

Rosenhek, in his brief about rents, stated that in Montreal rents have increased in most cases by 80 per cent in the last ten years. He said any new

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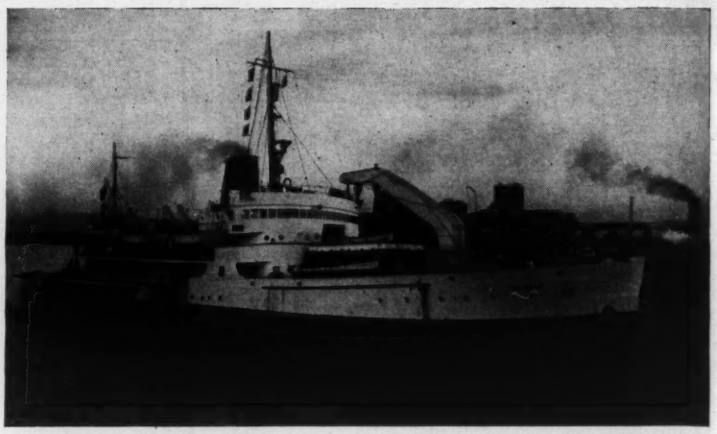

—CP from NFB

OFF TO THE ARCTIC: *The Transport Department's vessel,* C. D. Howe, *leaves Montreal for a 10,000-mile journey in Arctic regions. The trip may take as long as four months and is the 29th straight year a patrol ship has operated, work to include hydrography survey, aerial photography, postal service and conservation.*

increase, under the provincial legislation, should be confined to a maximum of ten per cent.

Rent hikes reported since Federal control lapsed and provincial control was imposed are reported as ranging from a minimum of ten per cent to a maximum of 100 per cent.

New Brunswick:

FUN AND PROFIT

THE PROVINCE'S third annual Lobster Festival—the event of the year in the picturesque Acadian town of Shediac, which looks across Northumberland Strait to Prince Edward Island—is doing more than merely to attract 20,000 visitors for three days of carnival fun and as much delectable seafood as they can eat.

It is focusing New Brunswickers' attention on what an important branch of the thriving fishing industry is the lobster business today.

In past years, many would have guessed offhand that the leading single fisheries product of their Province was sardines, for among the canneries scattered up and down the coastline is the biggest in the world, at Black's Harbor.

Others might have surmised salmon, or cod and other deep-sea varieties, or oysters, or smelts, remembering that NB has North America's principal smelt fisheries.

In actuality, the rapidly-developing demand in Canada and the United States for lobsters—fresh, canned, or as chilled meat—has over-shadowed everything else in the province's fisheries picture. As familiar as pulpwood trucks on NB highways now are the huge, dripping lobster vans carrying their iced living cargoes to Boston.

Last year NB's lobster catch expanded to more than 11 million pounds, up nearly 2 million pounds over 1949. The landed value of more than $2,500,000 (up nearly $500,000) represented well over a third of the $6,700,000 total landed value of all types of fish.

Next in line were sardines, $695,000; smelts, $535,000; cod, $530,000; herring, $475,000; salmon, $369,000; herring scales, $346,000; clams, $337,000; oysters, $229,000; and so on down through a long list of varieties ending with $16 worth of catfish.

Of the three main lobster-breeding areas—Northumberland Strait, Chaleur Bay and Bay of Fundy—the Northumberland Strait district which centres around Shediac is the most productive. In 1950 it yielded nearly 5,800,000 pounds, more than half of the Provincial catch.

In addition, NB's lobster dealers imported nearly 5 million pounds of fresh lobsters to be processed or shipped alive to Canadian or US markets. The total marketed value of the industry, including the imported lobsters, reached $6,500,000. (At Deer Island, in the Bay of Fundy, is the largest lobster pound in the world.)

This is the economic background of Shediac's gala festival, where visitors eat their fill and make merry, watch the crowning of a pretty young "Lobster Queen," listen to the singing of girls in old-fashioned Acadian costumes, bathe at famous warm-water sea beaches, shout their welcome to guest-of-honor hockey star Maurice (Rocket) Richard, and dance far into the night.

Newfoundland:

LOWER AWAY

THE POLAR Whaling Company, a subsidiary of the great Salvesen corporation of Leith, Scotland, has resumed operations at Hawke's Harbor, Labrador. This year the company sent out a new ship, the *Southern Hunter,* which is the latest word in whaling ships. She will act as catcher, tow boat and tender to the other six ships in service.

Last year the whaling fleet, including the Newfoundland-owned Olsen Whaling Co., operating from Williamsport, northern Newfoundland, caught just over 400 whales and had a fairly good season. Some of the Norwegian skippers who are expert gunners and radio men, earn as high as $20,000 from June to early November. Then some of them go south to the Antarctic whale fishery which starts in December and ends in early spring.

Over-exploitation and lack of conservation methods at one time almost killed the industry. In the past decade, however, whaling has been carried on under international regulation with the time of killing, type and size of catch being prescribed.

WORLD AFFAIRS

PITFALLS OF PEACE

Ridgway to Seek Guarantees Against Trickery
Moscow Will Press for Five-Power Meeting

by Willson Woodside

NOTHING is going to be done on promises in Korea. There isn't the slightest disposition in Washington or at Eighth Army headquarters to trust the Communist enemy. General Ridgway, whose first responsibility is the security of his forces, is alert to the possibility of a sudden break-off of the talks and a new attack. General Marshall has warned Congress against any new cry to "bring the boys home" and said that this time they must be kept on the battlefield until peace is secure.

General Ridgway's instructions are to insist on truce inspection teams and the right of aerial reconnaissance (presumably on both sides of the front) in his original discussion of a ceasefire. If these guarantees of fulfilment of the truce are not obtainable, there will be no ceasefire.

General Van Fleet stated a fortnight ago that the enemy was preparing a third big offensive. Our reconnaissance has indicated that the build-up for it continued to go on after the Malik proposal was made. All such build-up will have to cease during the talks, and we will have to know that it has ceased. Otherwise it would be too easy for the Chinese to string out the talks, make demands which we could not accept, and then suddenly resume the war.

In spite of this attitude of extreme caution, it seems more or less taken for granted that the ceasefire will be arranged. If so, the next step and a more difficult one, will be the negotiation of a formal armistice. This will require a separation of the opposing armies, for one thing. Each will have to agree to retreat five or ten miles from its present positions.

This is bound to bring haggling over the giving up of particular defensive positions. For both sides are aware that if peace negotiations fail, the lines which they take up now will be the lines on which the fighting will be renewed; while if the peace talks succeed, experience of innumerable such "temporary" arrangements shows that they tend to become permanent, and the new line between the armies could become the new boundary line between North and South Korea.

It is probably more than coincidence that the UN armies took up, after breaking the last Chinese offensive, the most favorable defensive position short of the waistline of Korea, far to the north. They have since pushed about ten miles past this favorable line, and could now fall back upon it. This position angles across the 38th Parallel, conceding about as much in the West as it takes in the East; and it appears to be the intention of the UN military leaders to insist on this defensible line and not the purely artificial one of the 38th Parallel, if the continued division of the country must be accepted.

South Korea Left Out?

This is one of the political questions which General Ridgway is in no way empowered to discuss, and which would be taken up by negotiators duly appointed by their governments, after armistice terms had been worked out. The point which immediately arises here is: what governments would negotiate the peace? The Chinese and North Korean Governments would be represented. But would South Korea participate?

President Syngman Rhee has announced that his government would not accept an armistice and peace based on the renewed division of the country at the 38th Parallel. And could the United States speak for the UN coalition, which has been more closely agreed on military policy in Korea than on political policy there and in the Far East generally?

One only has to state the case to see that the enemy is bound to try to pry away at our side by making peace demands which he believes will divide us. Surely the Kremlin has abandoned a four-power conference on European questions only to propose a five-power conference on Far Eastern questions.

One would like to believe that the Korean settlement will be patterned after the lifting of the Berlin blockade: a simple agreement to end the dispute and return to the conditions existing before. Even this would be bound to leave many of our people thinking that all of the effort had been wasted, if we only got back to where we started.

But of course the Korean War has brought immense gains to the free world, in the alerting of the West, the rearming especially of the United States and the great stimulation of atomic arms development in the U.S., the realization of an Atlantic Pact Army and the preparation of air bases in Europe and the Mediterranean available to the U.S. Air Force. Korea has posed a clear warning to the Kremlin that the West will resist its aggression, and the year of Korea has mustered a lot more actual power behind that warning.

This would indeed be much the simplest way of ending the Korean War, if it could not be a satisfactory conclusion, since it would leave the country divided. It is possible that Moscow might be secretly prepared for such a "deal" to write off the Korean adventure, in which it let its satellites do all the fighting and dying. But it is very hard to believe that Peking would be content with this outcome. We are bound to hear again of Formosa, the Japanese Peace Treaty and membership in the UN.

Here, surely, is where Moscow gets back into the act, with a proposal for a five-power conference between Soviet Russia, the United States, Britain, France and Communist China, "to bring peace to the Far East." Or perhaps a six-power conference, to include India.

It is the fixed policy of the Kremlin to seek to divide the opposing alliance, and its weakest joint in this part of the world is Anglo-American disagreement over policy towards China. Actually, this appears somewhat lessened lately. Yet Britain still recognizes Mao while the U.S. recognizes Chiang. The U.S. has never shown much appreciation of the British effort to put down Communist guerrillas in Malaya, while Britain thinks the U.S. is impetuous in its arming and support for Chiang, and both have shown little understanding of the French position in Indo-China.

Nehru, if he were to be included in such a conference, has shown that he would instinctively side with the pro-Communist revolutionaries and against the Syngman Rhees, Bao Dais and Chiangs, even though he is furious at the Communists in India. There wouldn't be much peace in this "peace conference." Yet it might be difficult for the U.S. and her Western partners to refuse to talk "peace."

Narrow Path for Truman

All in all, it looks as though the Truman Administration has an unenviable task before it, getting out of Korea. The negotiations will probably be exasperatingly slow, and be followed by the American people with growing impatience and discontent. There have been cries of "appeasement" already from the MacArthurites and from Syngman Rhee: Truman's negotiators dare not give much ground.

On the one hand it will be difficult, at any given point, to declare that the fighting must be resumed, when the men in the line and their people at home yearn so strongly to have it over. And on the other hand, there have been indications already that once a peace is arranged in Korea the American Congress and the Atlantic allies will want to slacken off the very rearmament effort which alone could justify the cost of Korea.

This is, I fear, a rather negative attitude, an ingrained reaction to the

—Little in Nashville Tennessean

LET'S SEE THE OTHER HAND, TOO

—International

SECURITY *of his forces must be prime consideration for General Ridgway in seeking a fool-proof truce. He has been forbidden to talk politics.*

—Miller

FACE *will be an important concern for Mao Tse-tung. His press says Wall Street has been prevented from ruling China, forced to accept just peace.*

—Wide World

BITTER *opposition has been expressed by Pres. Syngman Rhee of South Korea towards truce on 38th Parallel.*

wishful thinking which keeps coming up again, on our side, no matter how many times it is hit on the head. Actually, reasonable cooperation among the Allied governments, close mouths and astute diplomacy would allow us to turn the tables on the enemy, and make the most of the underlying differences between China and Russia. But that's a lot to hope for.

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OPIATE OF THE PEOPLE

Teheran

IN THE nature of the thing it is impossible to obtain any definite figures; but it is likely that Persia is one of the world's largest suppliers of illicit opium, perhaps next after China.

Opium is a queerly open and closed subject in Persia. An estimated 2 million of the country's population of about 17 million are addicts, and many more are occasional users of the drug. Yet, theoretically, there is a Government opium monopoly and all poppies grown must be delivered to the Government for sale, mainly abroad, for medical purposes.

Because of this legal fiction it is extremely difficult to get accurate information on opium. There are in Teheran, for example, about 1000 opium dens, run under police protection. But the Ministry of the Interior denies that there is an opium pay-off to the police, or a single opium parlor in the city. People collecting evidence to the contrary have been jailed.

The opium production figures for Persia given to international anti-narcotics organizations are about 300 tons annually. A nearer, though unofficial, estimate is 1500 tons a year, of which about half is consumed in the country.

Most of the smuggled opium goes to Egypt, and then finds its way on to India, Britain and the U.S. Smuggling can be very profitable—opium bought at about $50 a pound in Persia fetches about $750 in New York.

No Serious Check

Despite the laws, there is no serious effort to check illegal opium production or to cure or prevent addiction here. Poppy growing is very profitable, bringing in about $500 per acre. The large landowners make no attempt to resist the temptation, and those few people in the country who are concerned with the problem blame the landowners, who have control of the Parliament, for the complete lack of official energy in confronting it.

Raw opium can be bought more or less at any corner grocery shop. It costs 30 rials (about a dollar), an average day's wages, for five grams, an average day's smoke. This type of opium can be smoked anywhere, and usually is smoked in tea shops. It requires only the long pipe with the little porcelain bowl at the end and a charcoal fire, since opium does not burn itself, like tobacco, but must be burned with a steadily glowing bit of charcoal.

Black opium, a distillate of burned raw opium, is more potent and more difficult to handle. It is too powerful for the smoker to sit upright. He must lie down to smoke, and as the opium must be continually stirred he needs help because he soon becomes too stupefied to do it himself. Rich smokers can indulge this in their own houses, but the poor must go to opium dens. This black opium costs about the same as the raw opium.

The dens are mostly dirty low-ceilinged rooms hidden away in the slums. The rooms are so dense with smoke that one can hardly see.

It is common among the poor to give opium to children, either as poppy juice or by blowing the smoke in their faces, to keep them from crying and to calm them when they are ill. There is an orphanage in Teheran where abandoned infants, usually mortally poisoned with opium, are taken in and looked after until they die. Few recover. But the wealthy in Persia have the habit too. It is not a class affair nor is there any particular social taboo against it.

The poppies are grown mainly in the south, where the climate is drier, and the habit is more widespread there. It is estimated that 10 to 15 per cent of Teheran's population are addicts. 50 per cent of Khorassan's population, and 20 per cent in Isfahan and Shiraz use the drug. In Azerbaijan there are very few opium smokers. It never was particularly popular, and under Communist rule there in 1945-46, opium was fought by the simple expedient of shooting anyone found using or selling it.

—International

SORCERER'S APPRENTICE: *Makki, extremist leader of Iran oil mission, shows how to run Abadan plant.*

That is about the only way the habit could be effectively uprooted, according to Persians who have studied the problem closely. As for cures, they say, what is needed is not so much hospitals but big prisons with honest warders where the addicts could be locked up for a few days to suffer the excruciating tortures of deprivation. This cure is rude, but apparently fairly quick. Almost no one undergoes it voluntarily.

The damage of the opium habit is not only moral. It is expensive and takes half or more of the worker's low pay and about four hours a day of his time. It makes people lazy. There are, of course, harmful physical effects, although the Persians claim opium neither shortens life nor weakens the body. A popular song here is entitled "Opium smells like the breeze of heaven."

At various times, there have been small movements to fight opium, but except for the ruthless Azerbaijan clean-up none has been effective. There is too much money to be made in opium.—*Flora Lewis, OFNS*

BRITISH ANGER

THE OUTRAGEOUS manner in which the Persians have set out to seize the vast British oil industry in their country, refusing to discuss any manner of reasonable settlement, has roused a deep anger in Britain, which is perhaps not fully appreciated here. Here is a kind of talk, by the sober and responsible *Economist*, which has rarely been heard from Britain in recent years:

". . . If one is to judge by Mr. Morrison's statements, there is a real risk that the Government . . . will finish up by acquiescing in robbery. No criticisms that can be made of the Company's past conduct serve to alter the plain fact that the Persians are committing a crime. The task of dissuading them from committing it now seems almost hopeless. But there still remains the task of seeing that they do not benefit from it — indeed, that they suffer sharply.

"This result will certainly follow in time from any attempt by the Persians to run the industry by themselves. But it is the effect on other Middle Eastern states that matters, and for that something more exemplary is required than simply to leave the Persians to stew in their own juice. If the Company is compelled to evacuate Abadan, the British Government should make it clear that the whole of its powers and influence—and, if necessary, its naval strength—will be used to prevent the Persians from selling a drop of the oil they are stealing.

"There is, of course, the argument that chaos in Persia will simply bring in the Tudeh Party. But if the Persians are bent on having chaos, there is nothing that the West can do to stop them. And a Tudeh Government in Teheran, which is a long way over the mountains from Abadan, might make the inhabitants of Southern Persia positively anxious to be rescued from the politicians of the capital — and the United Nations more anxious to rescue them. After all, the 38th Parallel runs through Persia too."

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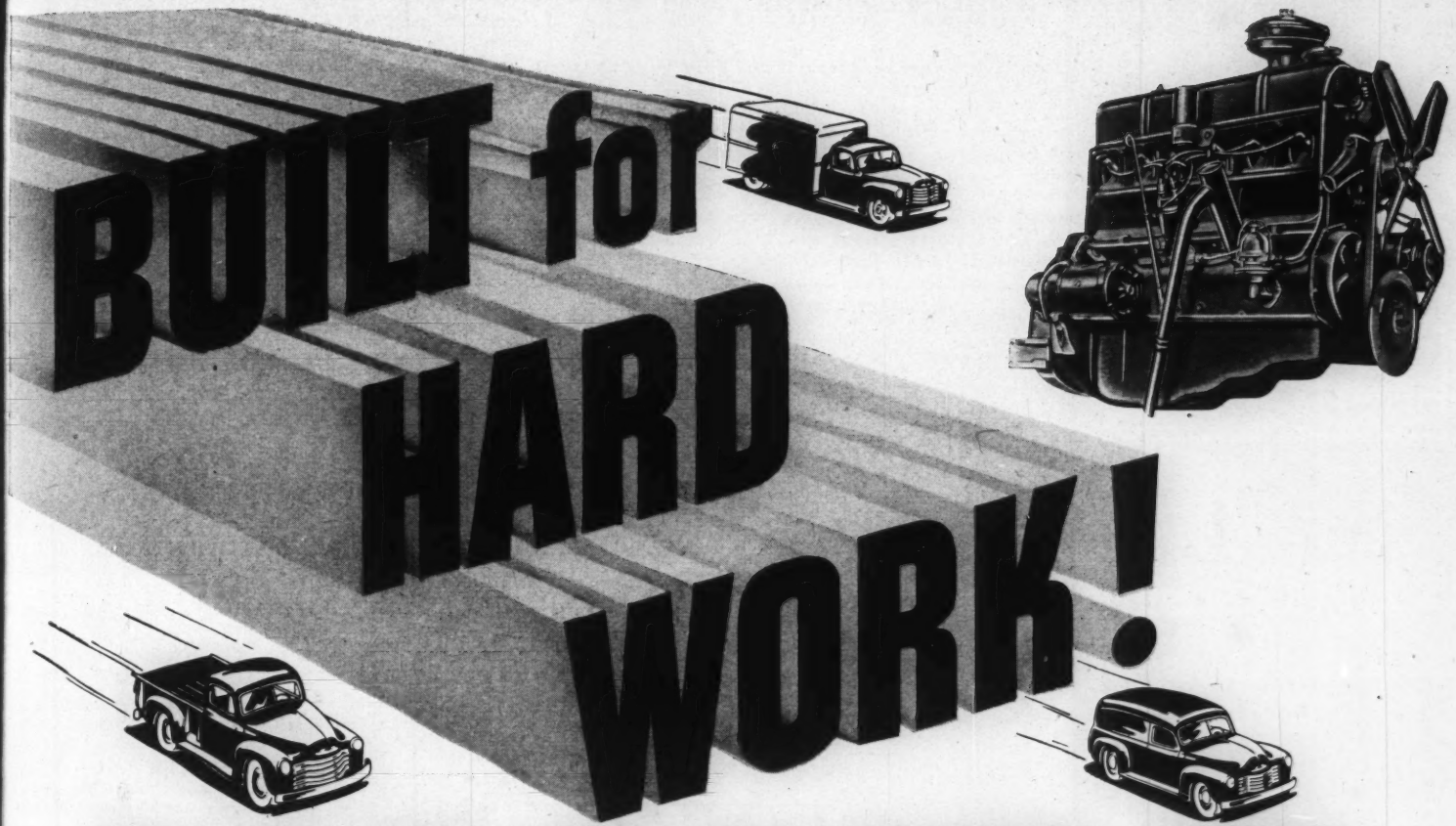

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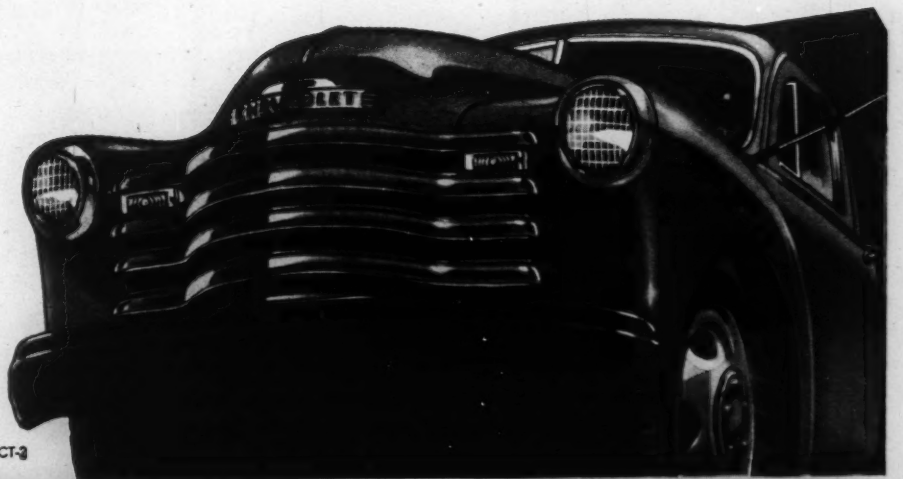

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BEST FOR ANY RUN IN '51

VANCOUVER ISLAND STORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Saltspring is the largest of the Gulf Islands. O. Leigh Spencer, retired publisher of *The Vancouver Daily Province* and *The Calgary Herald*, has chosen this island for his hermitage, and next to him lives H.H.C. "Torchy" Anderson, chief editorial writer for the *Province* who, when the going gets tough, flees to his island retreat.

There are Galiano, Denman and Hornby Islands—with logging, fishing, farming; there's Gabriola, off Nanaimo, an island of wondrous sandstone, where the CCF has a unique summer camp, its adherents swimming, singsonging, dancing, working and listening to lectures on socialism. There are Mayne and Saturna Islands, Pender, Thetis, Kuper, Sidney. James Island is industrial—home of a large CIL explosives plant.

Midway up Vancouver Island are Courtenay, a town of 3,000, and Campbell River, where the big fish jump and fight, and thrill rich Americans. Comox is three miles from Courtenay, along a peninsula road that sometimes reminds visitors of Holland. Campbell River lives on logging and the tourist industry. It spurted forward with the government's $20 million John Hart electrical-development project, harnessing the Campbell River, using the power for new industry and rural electrification.

Alberni and Port Alberni are friendly enough rivals on the surface, a bit jealous underneath. Mayor Wright says: "Alberni—is growing like a weed—and will be an important centre—we've been in the doldrums for 35 years—but now we're going all-out to clean up our city."

And the sport fishing around the Albernis—the people do little else all summer. They're out at daylight and they remain in their boats until sunset softens the beautiful Alberni Canal—a great fjord that bites into the land 40 miles from the open Pacific Ocean. The fishing derbies of Alberni attract thousands—and the prizes are as big as the fish that get away.

And there's teeming industry here—a great kraft pulp mill, a plywood factory, sawmills—and in the hills at Great Central Lake and Sproat Lake there's logging. Out in the middle of isolated Sproat Lake is Klitsa Lodge, where tired businessmen go to rest.

It's surprising, the amount of industry on Vancouver Island, for so long looked upon as merely a lotus land. The Canadian Western Lumber Company and the Crown Zellerbach Corporation are building a $40 million newsprint plant at Duncan Bay, near Campbell River. Initial output will be 240 tons of newsprint a day, eventually 320 tons a day. A $19 million bleached sulphate plant opened not long ago south of Nanaimo. It's an H. R. MacMillan enterprise. Bloedel, Stewart and Welch at Port Alberni have $17 million expansion plans. B.C. Forest Products is building a $300,000 green veneer plant at Youbou, on Cowichan Lake.

THE ISLAND climate is good all the year. Recent winters have been tough, true: there's a fair amount of rain, but no true Islander worries about rain. They say Island rain is soft and fresh and pleasant if you're well outfitted with rubbers and slickers, souwesters and good stout umbrellas.

The climate isn't quite all the travel folders say it is. One Government folder says: "Winter visits the Island hardly at all; when winter comes, spring comes right along with it. The calendar says it's winter, the gardens say it's spring, and when less favored parts are blanketed in snow, the Island gardens are bright with flowers." That's a bit extravagant; it may be called poetic license. But there's nothing false about the beauty of the dogwoods and the glory of the oaks that won't grow 80 miles away on the mainland.

And when you combine the oaks with the sea and the mountains, the lakes and the rivers, it's no wonder it seems 90 per cent of Canadians want to retire on the Island—why already there are large organizations of folks from Medicine Hat and Winnipeg, from Bruce County, from Lethbridge and Saskatoon, who picnic together in summer, dance and play cards in winter and who never tire of telling each other that the rest of Canada is fine for work, but that Vancouver Island is—well, just wonderful.

U.S. AFFAIRS

SOME WARMONGERS!

The First Flutter of a Soviet "Peace" Offer Starts Congress Cutting Defence Funds

Washington

THE MOST worried people in Washington these days are the high-ups in the Department of Defence. The Secretary of Defence, General Marshall, and his advisers are sharply reminded of the swing of American public opinion between December 1950 and February 1951.

In December, when the Chinese were driving the United Nations forces pell-mell out of North Korea, American Congressmen, spurred on by their constituents, were demanding why the Defence Department could not throw more men and material into the battle. The Defence Department explained that they had been unable to get Congress to provide these in the days before Korea.

When General Ridgway began to drive the enemy back, Congressmen began to change their positions again, saying that since the Communists were obviously being defeated the Defence Department had no need for so much money or for the lower draft age which General Marshall was asking. It was at this time that he found it necessary to warn the American people that they must face ten years of armed tension.

Now, with a Soviet offer which still has to be tested and proven, Congress is trying to put the brake on defence expenditures. Some Senators strongly advocate "going slow" until "we see what happens in Korea." A defence official told me today: "I wish some of these European and Asiatic critics of ours could spend a few days in Congress this week. They'd see if our people were warmongers or not."

DEWEY VERSUS TAFT

MR. THOMAS DEWEY'S proposed visit to practically everywhere in the Far East has given rise to an opinion that he will after all try for the Republican nomination next year. Mr. Dewey says "not at all," but even people with short memories recall that he announced last autumn that he would not run again for the Governorship of New York State, but then changed his mind, ran and won.

Mr. Dewey has been the Republican candidate twice before and has failed. This would suggest that he mightn't get much support in a third attempt. Against this, however, people say that Mr. Dewey would go to any lengths to stop Senator Taft getting that nomination, and there are many Republicans who believe that they have a good chance of winning the 1952 Presidency provided they can put up a candidate with any reasonable show on foreign policies. Mr. Dewey has this. Senator Taft hasn't.

Mr. Dewey may have something else in mind. He may be thinking of himself as Secretary of State under the Presidency of General Eisenhower.

GOVERNOR DEWEY

BOUQUET FOR BRITAIN

MR. MOSS HART, one of the leading lights of Broadway and the American theatre world, Pulitzer Prize-winning dramatist, producer, and director, has written about the British theatre for the *New York Times:* "It is healthy and flourishing, and although it rarely reaches the high level of excellence of our stage, it remains nevertheless a profession for actors and playwrights of dignity and continuity which our own theatre no longer is.

"The British theatre does not function on a basis of the hit-flop method as ours does, but on the sounder one of the theatre being a necessary part of the cultural life of the British people. Management, as they call it, is not the roulette wheel or crap game of the Broadway producer, but a proud calling that carries its banner high season after season."—*Kenneth Harris, OFNS.*

GENERAL MARSHALL: *His task once again is to urge, to exhort, to warn Congress not to let down.*

FOR YOUR SUMMER SAFETY

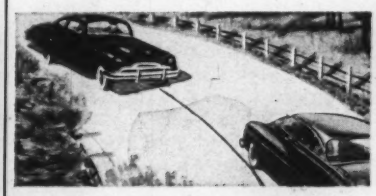
Sunshine, fresh air, exercise, and relaxation are essential to good health. Now that the summer months are here, doctors urge everyone to take full advantage of the opportunity for outdoor activities.

Summer holidays, however, are often marred by accidents and injuries. That is why it is important to know first aid and other measures that may help prevent serious crippling, perhaps even save someone's life.

It is well to remember that if an accident occurs and there is any doubt about the seriousness of the injury, the only safe thing to do is — *call the doctor at once.* Here are some other precautions that everyone may take for summer health and safety.

When swimming — be sure to take proper precautions when swimming or playing in the water, as drowning from these causes claims many lives each year. Do not swim alone — or too soon after eating. Obey all warning signs — especially those regarding diving or swimming too far from the shore. It is also wise to safeguard your children by teaching them how to swim early in life.

When sunning — remember that the sun is strong "medicine" and that sunburn causes an annual loss of several thousands of work days. So, take the sun in small doses — about 10 minutes the first day, 20 the second. Sunburn usually can be prevented by applying a "sun-protective" preparation to the skin before exposure. However, to protect yourself against sunstroke or heatstroke, always avoid long, direct exposure to the sun.



When motoring — constantly watch other cars on the road. This may help you avoid an accident, even if other drivers do something wrong. By watching traffic carefully, it is often possible to anticipate situations that might lead to an accident. Take every precaution for your own protection when you see others violating the rules of safe driving.

When exercising — make sure that you do not overdo any form of physical activity to which you are unaccustomed. The best rule, if in doubt, is to check with your doctor about week-end and vacation activities. He will advise you about the kind and amount of exercise that will be safe and beneficial. In any event, avoid excessive fatigue.

When camping — watch out for poison ivy, to which 2 out of 3 adults are sensitive. Remember the old adage — "leaves three, let it be." Also be on guard against other poisonous plants, such as poison oak and poison sumac. Be prepared for all minor injuries — such as cuts and burns — by including a first aid kit in your equipment.

When starting on a trip — make certain that your car is in good condition before starting on a summer outing. Brakes, steering mechanism, lights, tires and other vital parts should be thoroughly inspected. Remember, too, that the older your car gets, the more carefully it should be checked mechanically.

First aid courses are given in most communities by the St. John Ambulance Association. Taking these courses will help prepare you to act quickly and efficiently in case of accidental injury.

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THEATRE

Straw Hat Footlights

by Margaret Ness

CHARLEY'S AUNT and Noel Coward are playing cheek by jowl in the Canadian summer theatre circuit this year. And Canadian playwright Robertson Davies hasn't Canadian-play field to himself . . . even if Brae Manor Theatre, Knowlton, Que., opened its 16th season and its 100th production with his "At My Heart's Core" (premièred last year by the Peterborough Summer Theatre).

One Canadian play has already had an extended run of two weeks at the Niagara Barn Theatre, Allanburg, Ont. This was "Haywire Holiday" by S. G. Bett, Music Master at Ridley College, St. Catharines; and in London, Ont., Circle Theatre '51 has scheduled "Sit Ye Doon" by Londoner Bill Digby.

IN the summer theatre line-up itself, there are a few new ventures, a bit of shifting around. But the established groups are still going strong. Two of Ontario's original 1948'ers are The Straw Hat Players, splitting the week between Gravenhurst and Port Carling (Muskoka), and the International Players in their ballroom theatre in the LaSalle Hotel, Kingston.

Both groups include many of the original troupers. Don and Murray Davis still run the Straw Hatters; and Araby Lockhart, Ted Follows and Eric House are back again. Arthur Sutherland and Drew Thompson still co-direct the Internationals, and top star is still Cosy Lee. The latter group opened their season in May this year, turned 300 away opening night.

Another group in the fourth season league is the before-mentioned Niagara Barn Theatre, under Jack Blacklock. They ran for two years in Midland, moved to their present site last year. They opened May 4, for 24-weeks.

Michael Sadlier's Peterborough Theatre in the Queen Mary School auditorium opened its third season with casts to include Bill Needles (last year's Elwood P. Dowd of "Harvey"), Frank Perry, Kate Reid, Betty Leighton (from the Canadian Repertory Theatre, Ottawa), Peter Mews (from the New Play Society, Toronto), and Cal Whitehead.

Last year Peterborough alternated weekly with the newly formed Niagara group under Bruce Yorke, playing in the large new Collegiate auditorium. This year the Niagara group inaugurated a new policy: big names when possible. Yorke and Sadlier still run it, but have taken on a new associate, Mrs. Maude Franchot of Niagara Falls, NY, aunt of movie-star Franchot Tone. And for their opening play they snagged Franchot Tone himself in "The Second Man."

London, Ont., has the honor of supporting two summer theatres. July 30, in the Grand Theatre, the Shelton-Amos Players will open a third season. This U.S. husband-and-wife team plan to run to Sept. 29. And it's a second season for a group of University of Western Ontario students (plus other Londoners). Last year they called themselves Campus Players '50; now are Circle Theatre '51.

Three new groups bring Ontario's crop to ten. Brian Doherty was too busy with film work to re-open with revues at his Red Barn at Jackson's Point, so the Barn was taken over by Amelia Hall, Bruce Raymond and Silvio Narizzano—all of the Canadian Repertory Theatre, Ottawa — for a season of eight plays.

In Ottawa, Julia Murphy and George Palmer are turning the Ottawa Little Theatre into a 10-nights-each, four-production season. Opening play was "The Mad Woman of Chaillot" with Julia's winter-playing partner, Marian Taylor, as the Mad Woman. This new Ottawa Summer Theatre replaces last year's open-air theatre at the Lansdowne bandstand.

Most elaborate of the Ontario newcomers is "Melody Fair"— musical comedy under a circus tent at Toronto's Dufferin race track (SN, June 26). Scheduled for 11 weeks, backed by Toronto businessmen, this theatre-in-the-round imports its stars, has a resident Canadian chorus and ballet. In its scope and set-up it is very much like Vancouver's famous "Theatre Under the Stars." Only, of course, TUTS (as it is called) is played straight-theatre-style and in the open, under the stars in Stanley Park. This year is their twelfth season and the second as producer for Bill Buckingham (SN cover personality, July 10).

VANCOUVER is to have legitimate open-air theatre, too, this summer. Stuart Baker and Thor Arngrim organized the Totem Summer Theatre, situated in the 800-seat Ambleside Bowl in West Vancouver. Fourth production, opening July 23, will be "Harvey" with Vancouverite Sam Payne, winter co-director of Canadian Repertory Theatre, Ottawa. Others lined up include Bea Lennard, Doris Buckingham, Babs Hitchman.

Quebec Province will have Brae Manor Theatre, Knowlton, as in the past. Madge and Filmore Sadler are keeping it to a small resident company, with a few apprentices, but with experienced professional players imported for special roles.

Then, in Montreal, Joy Thomson swings her Canadian Art Theatre into its second summer atop Mount Royal. Housed in the Toboggan and Ski Club, with a dining terrace added to last year's cocktail lounge, the Mountain Playhouse opened in June with Noel Coward's "Present Laughter."

The Western Stage Society which last year toured 83 Saskatchewan centres is taking the summer to get geared for a long planned year-round season . . . according to Professor E. M. Jones of the University of Saskatchewan, organizers of the Society.

But in spite of the disappointments in the touring field—neither tthe NS Players nor the Alberta group are functioning this year — the Canadian summer theatre is certainly in a healthy and financially successful position—with a future that grows brighter every year.

—Nick Nickols

"CHARLEY'S AUNT": *Peter Mews at the Peterborough Summer Theatre.*

—Ken Bell

STRAW HATTERS: *Barb Chilcott, Ted Follows, Beth Robinson (r).*

—CP

NIAGARA FALLS: *Barbara Peyton, Franchot Tone and Canadian Anna Cameron.*

BROCHURES: *Totem Theatre, Vancouver; Mountain Playhouse, Montreal.*

WHAT THE PEOPLE WHO KNOW HIM ARE SAYING ABOUT—

—Baron

the new PRINCE PHILIP

by Hilde Marchant

IT WAS A NEW PRINCE PHILIP, Duke of Edinburgh, who came back to Britain from Malta for the opening of the Festival of Britain. The change was marked enough to set the people talking as they watched him go about his public duties. When he first came into public focus it was as a handsome, casual young man among the beer and skittles of a country inn. In his first visit home for six months the people of Britain discerned the new Prince: more mature, restrained and authoritative.

During the Royal Festival week the hours of informality and domestic freedom were short for the Duke and his wife. Their time belonged to the public and there was only one relaxed and private occasion—and that not so private as they desired. On the Tuesday night they went to His Majesty's Theatre to see "Blue For A Boy," a slight, easy comedy. Their request for privacy went well at first. They joined a queue on the staircase leading to the stalls and settled in their aisle seats with reasonable anonymity as G.11 and G.12.

But the cameras were gathering outside and, with them, a curious crowd. Worse — when they tried to leave by a side door—their car was blocked by traffic at the top of the narrow street. That was the end of their attempt at a quiet, informal night. As they strolled along the crowded pavement, it was apparent that the Duke has matured into a husband of easy poise, attentiveness.

NEXT DAY was a full one for the Duke. He is President of the National Playing Fields Association and if anyone had thought that his name was merely to give Royal dignity to the Association's letter heading, they were soon disillusioned.

At his first committee meeting his opening words were crisp and to the point. "Gentlemen," he said, "I want to assure you I have no intention of being a sitting tenant in this post." He went on to disagree sharply with certain lines of policy put forward for the Jubilee Appeal sponsored under his name.

On the Wednesday morning, when he presided at the annual general meeting, he announced that the fund now stood at $865,000. It was clear that the very active tenant had justified his lease.

That afternoon he presided at the executive meeting of the Association. The committee was feeling proud of its work, but the Duke had no intention of letting it rest there. "That is all very well," he told them, "but this is public money and we must now tell the public how we spend it and show them some results."

Presence of this forthright young man on this committee has been something of a shock to those who believed that Royal patronage was passive and purely social.

But the day did not end there. He met the staff of the Association, talked to the accountant about costs, looked through the files, and then went on to give a cocktail party to officers of the Association and others who had worked with him.

IN THE WORDS of one of the people who have been closely associated with him in this effort: "He said he was going to ginger us up—and my goodness he certainly has."

A full day, part of a full week.

On the Monday he had taken a party to a ball at Grosvenor House in aid of his favorite association. He stayed until the early hours of the morning but arrived early next day to open an exhibition of sporting trophies at Hutchinson House.

The organizers had allowed a clear half hour for this tour. He stayed an hour and a half, made no speech, found a mistake in the 80-page catalogue, pointed out that the last winner's name on a humble swimming trophy was "H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth," and summed up a huge, ornate gold trophy being ecstatically described by one of his guides, by saying, "It is not what it is made of but what it stands for that counts."

He has developed this tendency to cut through the flowery pleasantries. Not long ago, when a misguided platform speaker rolled out the superlatives, he turned to the person next to him and whispered, "I wish he would sit down. It is embarrassing." It was just loud enough for the speaker to be sitting down 30 seconds later.

The Thursday morning started the

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

pageantry of the Royal opening of the Festival and it was on those occasions that one saw a grave, attentive and distinguished Duke.

Here, too, we saw the first shaping of a Consort to the Heir to the Throne. The charm and smile were still there as he drove down the streets to St. Paul's. So were the quick observations and comments to his wife at his side. But there was also a new sense of responsibility which has tempered that bubbling gaiety of earlier days.

Those who met the Duke during the week that marked the opening of the Festival say that he has become more decisive, more confident.

One of his naval friends, who has known him since his days as a young officer, says it dates from that day in August last year, when he was given command of his own ship—the frigate *Magpie*. "It is a great responsibility and it changes most men," he told me. Another said it was always there. "An officer seeks respect, not admiration. Prince Philip always got that."

He has always served in small ships, where a delicate balance between comradeship and authority has to be struck. There is a great difference between knowing the men who serve and familiarity with them. That balance is now apparent in the Duke's public status.

For he has an extremely difficult role to play as the future consort. His independence of personality — which is considerable—is now emerging. Friends of the Duke say that in private life it was never in question. He is devoted to his wife, but there is no doubt who is master of their home.

He is most anxious that Prince Charles should not be spoiled by a predominantly feminine household, and on his leaves he does not overindulge his son. At one time he felt Prince Charles had too many toys and presents and he left instructions that he was to have no more until Christmas.

He enjoys "stag" parties, where he can be extremely good fun. He always pays close attention to his wife when they are entertaining friends, but he is never in the background. He gets his own way on many domestic issues and it was he who persuaded the Princess to have informal pictures of herself and her children published. She was a little hesitant.

So it was that in the week of the Festival's opening we saw a changing Duke, for the days of informality are fast drawing to a close for both of them. This month his Malta command comes to an end. In October Princess Elizabeth and the Duke will visit Canada. Next year he will have to be in Britain, working at the side of his wife, while the King and Queen go to Australia.

But he is now ready for that difficult and strenuous job ahead. He has developed a long way from that evening at a dance — before his engagement was announced — when a girl seemed to be paying close attention to the handsome young naval lieutenant and he said to her, "I'm booked."

He is—booked for Britain.

Concerning Food:

Chicken Pie by Request

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

IT'S ALWAYS FLATTERING to be asked for a "receipt"—especially if the request is for one which you consider your Blue Plate special. Little Chicken Pies is our favorite and, while we're not expecting Hall of Fame honors from this creation, we think the dish has a lot of marks to its credit.

Individual Chicken Pies

In chicken pie vegetables, such as carrots, peas and onions, should be left strictly to the vegetable department. Mushrooms are another story and combine well with tender chunks of chicken and sauce. A boiling fowl will do nicely unless a younger bird is more economical due to less fat.

THE BIRD: Wash and disjoint a 5-5½ lb. (drawn weight) boiling fowl or roaster. Place in deep kettle and add 2 teaspoons salt, and 1 teaspoon monosodium glutemate. Cover with boiling water and let simmer covered, for 2-2½ hours until tender.

Place kettle in cold water in sink to cool quickly. Skim off fat as the chicken cools. Remove chicken pieces from broth. Skin and bone and dice chicken in rather large chunks. Return bones to broth and simmer for another 30 minutes. There should be 3½-4 cups chicken. Refrigerate while making the sauce.

SAUCE: Heat 4 tablespoons chicken fat and in it fry slowly ½ lb. fresh mushrooms, washed and sliced, until mushrooms are tender. When done blend in ½ cup (8 tablespoons) flour. Drain and measure chicken broth (there should be 2 cups—add water if less). Stir broth into mushroom-flour mixture and 1 cup rich milk. Cook, stirring constantly, until thickened and smooth.

Add 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce and ½ teaspoon monosodium glutemate and taste for seasoning. Add chicken and ladle into 6 individual casseroles about 8-10 oz. capacity. Let cool.

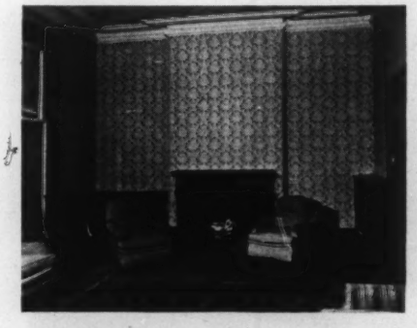
BAKING: Top each casserole with circles of pastry (your own or packaged mix) cutting vents for steam to escape. Adjust pastry on rims and crimp with a fork. Refrigerate until needed. This is a good "company" dish which can be prepared the day before. To bake, heat oven to 425 degrees F. Arrange casseroles on cookie sheet and bake for 25-30 minutes until pastry is browned and chicken mixture bubbling.

GRACIOUS CLUB QUARTERS

An object lesson in what skilful decoration, use of color, can do for a large room

—Nott & Merrill

BEFORE AND AFTER VIEWS *show some of the changes that can take place in the drawing-room of an old mansion. The room shown is part of the large house recently purchased as Club quarters by Toronto Women's Press Club. ("Before" views are in center.) It has been redecorated in a soft shade of topaz, with white accents in chandelier and lamps. Furniture —some old, some new—is finished in black lacquer. Three-window bay is treated as a unit with topaz-dyed curtains, venetian blinds. Black marble fireplace at other end of the room has been given greater architectural importance by the addition of built-in bookcases on either side. Lower section of one of the bookcases screens an awkwardly placed radiator. Overstuffed furniture is covered with chintz. Paintings, on loan, are by well-known Canadian artists.*



Distaff:

BANNERS UP!

WOMEN in Canadian politics are setting their sights higher and higher. Now comes the first woman to be elected to the leadership of a political party. She is **Madame Thérèse Casgrain,** OBE, widow of the late Mr. Justice Pierre F. Casgrain of the Quebec Superior Court. And she was chosen head of the Quebec section of the CCF party at its annual convention recently. Madame Casgrain is usually credited with being the prime mover in getting Quebec women the right to vote. She was SN's Woman of the Week, May 1 issue.

—La Rose
THERESE CASGRAIN

■ An invitation to teach on their faculty for the summer has been extended by the Catholic University of Washington, DC, to **Ethel Stark,** Director of the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra.

■ For 35 years she's handled three prominent men—to their and everyone's satisfaction. And now **Mamie Anglin** is retiring from Queen's University. She has been Secretary to three Presidents and from first boss, Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, comes a letter (read at the dinner in her honor) in which he said: "She never gave me away, never interfered; always satisfied inquirers without ever telling them anything."

■ Head of the 29,000 Rebekahs in Ontario is new President, **Mrs. Donald Anderson** of North Bay.

■ New head of the sculpture department in the Ontario College of Art, Toronto, is **Jacobine Jones,** CSS, OSA. Miss Jones was born in London, England; came to Toronto in 1932 to see her sister and stayed. One of her pieces is in the Kelvin Museum in Glasgow; her ceramic "Flight into Egypt" is in the Ontario Museum.

■ It's rather pleasant to know that 602 delegates from Canada, U.S., and Mexico want you as their President. Especially if you are the first Canadian to be so honored. And it happened to **Mrs. Gladys Herrington** of Saskatoon, Sask. She's the first Canadian President of Quota Club International, an organization of business and professional women. Mrs. Herrington has her own business in Saskatoon, automobile finance and business services, and is the mother of four grown-up children.

■ Regina made a two-decades "first" when it appointed **Alexandra Graham** as the first woman school principal in the city in that period of years. A graduate of the University of Alberta, Principal Graham was in the navy for four years.

■ Elected President of the BC Registered Nurses' Association is **Esther Paulson,** Director of Nursing for BC Health Department's Division of TB Control.

■ The 1951 *Prix d'Europe* was awarded to 22-year-old pianist **Anna Marie Globenski** of Montreal. The $2,000 bursary given by the Quebec Province Academy of Music will give Anna Marie two years of study abroad.

■ These past two weeks Vancouver has been treated to a "first." With the Mayor on holidays, Acting Mayor is a woman, the first for Vancouver — Alderman **Anna Sprott.** She looked right well in her mayoral robes, too, according to pictures in the Vancouver papers.

■ It's a long way from Kitchener and Fort Erie to London, England, via Hollywood and movies in Italy, but **Lois Maxwell** made it. She's only 24 now but she's a veteran actress. Hollywood didn't offer her the chance she waited for, so she went to Italy and worked in Italian films (without knowing the language) and now she's in England on a film job.

■ **Madame Germaine Guèvremont,** Montreal, attended the Canadian Authors' Association convention in Banff, where she received her Governor-General's Medal for Fiction — for "The Outlander."

■ Elected President of the Quebec Women's Institutes, at the 37th annual convention, was **Mrs. G. E. LeBaron** of North Hatley.

A-SHOOTING SHE WOULD GO

—CP

SWEET SIXTEEN *and another affair entirely. This 16-year-old lass was the first woman to compete in the annual Inter-Maritime Shoot. Blonde Elsie Strong of Windsor, NS, has been coached by her father, C. C. Strong, and spurred the NS team on to victory in the Inter-Maritime Shoot.*

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51T

Woman of the Week:

Pottery, Prints, Paper

by Margaret Ness

IF YOU'VE a yen to make pottery, your age doesn't matter. If you have an understanding husband, you can convert part of the garage into a studio.

Mrs. W. W. Ruddick of Montreal is a perfect example. She has been married 37 years to a surgeon, brought up three children, and now makes wild animals and South Sea primitives . . . in the heated garage behind the old Ruddick home on Crescent Street, baking and firing the pottery in the recently installed kiln.

"I'm very keen about hobbies," Mrs. Ruddick told us when we visited her in her charming home. And she certainly is. Pottery is just the latest. Before that it was painting and interior decorating. In fact, they are still important interests. She has redecorated many old homes, including her husband's old family home at St. Martin's, NB, on the Bay of Fundy. And four years ago she drew up the blueprints and supervised the construction of their permanent summer place at Mont Rolland in the Laurentians.

"I was the contractor, foreman and interior decorator all in one," she says with a happy smile and a twinkle in her brown eyes. The two bathrooms are her pride. One is a fish pond, with sea green walls on which she painted seaweed and tropical plants in a riot of yellow and coral with tangerine and silver fish swimming elegantly

DOES THINGS: *Mrs. W. W. Ruddick is never at a loss to fill her time. At last count she had eight hobbies.*

about. "It's just like walking into the water." In the other she really let herself go and painted a great big flamingo standing in weeds.

Oh, yes, she paints. She painted the delicate flowers on the Montreal dining-room walls; she painted many of the pictures that hang on the walls. And she likes contrasts of old and new. In her bedroom are white sheepskin rugs, startling against the cedar walls and the tangerine drapes over the gold-glass curtains at the windows.

And all this modern viewpoint from a petite (5'3") Canadienne! Both her mother and father were French-Canadians from the Gaspé coast. "Father's mother, a Duguay de Grammont, was *la duchesse,*" she told me, "but father never allowed us to brag about it. Unfortunately all proof was burned in the Rimouski fire. The old Grammont coach with the family crest and many authentic papers went up in smoke in a cousin's barn."

Language Difficulties

Ernestine Ruddick was born in Kamloops, BC. Her father had taken her mother there as a bride in 1887. "After Mother's sixth child and thirteen years in the West, she decided she wanted a change, packed us up and came to Montreal. And not one of us was able to speak French." The oldest girls were put in a convent, the younger ones in a kindergarten school in Quebec City. A year later, the family was together again. And the three oldest still had no French; while the younger ones had learned French and forgotten their English!

In the country home, Mrs. Ruddick has a collection of 116 Canadian prints, printed in 1830. Half of them came from a friend, wrapped in an old newspaper. The date on the newspaper was the very day and year in which Mrs. Ruddick was born. "I told my friend the prints must have been intended for me certainly."

Wallpaper Designs

Last year she and wallpaper manufacturer Reginald Boxer of Toronto got together on the idea of Canadian designs on wallpaper. Mrs. Ruddick rounded up hundreds of prints from her collection. Result: three typically Canadian designs on the market.

Mrs. Ruddick isn't the only handicrafts one in the family. Dr. Ruddick whose hobby is bees, keeps his surgeon fingers nimble in the winter by hooking rugs.

Their elder son, Bruce, a psychiatrist in New York, does wood carving; recently married well-known U.S. magazine illustrator Dorothy Cole. Second son Donald is doing postgraduate work in surgery in England. He paints and does sheet metal work; his wife weaves. And daughter Jean, who has just returned from England, does weaving, too, and also pottery; at present has a loom at Ste. Adèle's Art Centre.

So, as we said, if your husband has a large garage . . .

■ **Miss J. May Carter** has been appointed Dean of the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont. She has been principal for 17 years at Riverbend School for Girls in Winnipeg.

■ **Miss Irene C. Culhane** of Renfrew, Ont., and now living in Brooklyn, NY, won an outstanding U.S. award for creative advertising produced by women in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. Irene is a graduate of the Ottawa Normal and the Ontario College of Art.

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SPORTS

THE ARCHBISHOP APPROVES

Prelate's Views on Gambling Apply to Canada As Well

THE KEFAUVER Committee's somewhat wide-eyed investigation of big-time crime in the U.S. disclosed the fact that illegal gambling provides the backbone of this greatest of American industries.

In the U.K., a parliamentary commission took a thoughtful look at gambling, legal and illegal, in that country and came up with the news that three out of every four Britishers occasionally tried their luck, to the tune of £350 million per annum.

Every Canadian not provided with a blindfold or blinkers knows that bookmaking is not only the most lucrative of present-day criminal operations in the country, but probably the only one which is organized in any sort of a widespread manner.

Thus when an important figure states his personal opinions on the subject of gambling, he should interest almost everybody in what might laughingly be termed the civilized world.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is an important figure, and one not given to utterances of a frivolous nature. After thinking the whole matter over, he has come, reluctantly, to the conclusion that if a large majority of the people give their tacit approval to what was once considered an unmitigated evil, they should be permitted to indulge openly and legally rather than clandestinely and illegally.

As things stand now, in most Canadian cities it is both easier and cheaper to bet illegally on a horse than it is to do so legally. This is the sort of nonsense that the Archbishop apparently considers to be a little on the ridiculous side.

FROM STICK TO STUMP

IT IS a phenomenon peculiar to Canada that voters feel that the men who entertain them on the playing field (or rink) are also the men best qualified to represent them in the House of Commons. They persist in this quaint belief and often re-elect their heroes in the face of overwhelming evidence that the incumbent is in Ottawa strictly for the ride.

Latest of the hockey-players to win himself an election is Howie Meeker—of Toronto in the National Hockey League and South Waterloo in the Progressive Conservative league. Meeker is a nice, bright boy, a good family man, and, that rather rare thing, a hockey big name who was actively engaged with the fightin' forces. There's no reason to think he won't do at least as well in the capital as the average professional politician.

What sets Meeker aside from most of the political athletes is that he got himself elected at the peak of his playing career. The latest report is that he plans to confer with the Messrs. Drew and Smythe (in that order) before he decides whether or not to play hockey this winter.

—CP

HOWIE MEEKER, MP: *Toronto Leafs, NHL; Waterloo South; PCL.*

If the decision goes against the Leafs, those voters in South Waterloo, apparently all good hockey fans, may well pause to reconsider their hasty gesture at the polls. Good government is a fine thing, to be sure, but is it as important as good hockey?

■ Canada's Davis Cup team is pretty certain to get into the second round this year, owing to having drawn a bye in the first round. Our opposition in the second round will be Cuba. It may well be that we have discovered somebody we can lick.

■ Russia will be participating in the 1952 Olympics. That should be interesting.—*Kim McIlroy*

Brain-Teaser:

For Tom, Dick and —

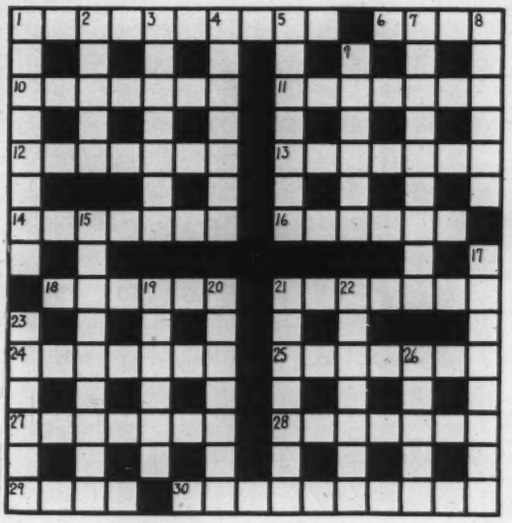
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. See 24.
6. Follows 13 and 20, perhaps, for a Strauss waltz. (4)
10. The first one had a beastly heart --- (7)
11. --- while Shakespeare's second was an historical one. (7)
12. But the gab sags net in them, alas! (7)
13. Though bottled in Italy, China gets it, too. (7)
14. The philosophers' stone was its supreme object. (7)
16. Two periods in later years? (6)
18. Back it with this acid for the sound of an ill-fated liner. (6)
21. Italian stew is made from its root. (7)
24 and 1 across. SPANKING. (7, 10)
25. A way to deliver the last month's mail when sorted. (7)
27. Rage after a round of golf? It's a burning question. (3, 4)
28. Jack, and the beanstalk. (7)
29. Korea's here. (4)
30. Form of modern concentration? (10)

DOWN

1. Knock over a mass murderer in South America. (8)
2. Grandmother's spoons? (5)
3. Main road, perhaps, one expects to find tar on. (3, 4)
4. Iago was not celebrated for his! (7)
5. You will have perceived that hot drinks are, for example. (7)
7. Trip in the dark? (9)
8. A gay din results from Polish port. (6)
9. At heart he's cruel as a district attorney. (6)
15. It's port wine, as it were, when used at christenings. (9)
17. The decay of a British soldier? (8)
19. It is to the north and west. (6)
20. Paddy's girl, no doubt. (7)
21. Makes the car idle in the plant. (7)
22. Notices a part. (7)
23. The visual part of binoculars. (6)
26. Not a race pace. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

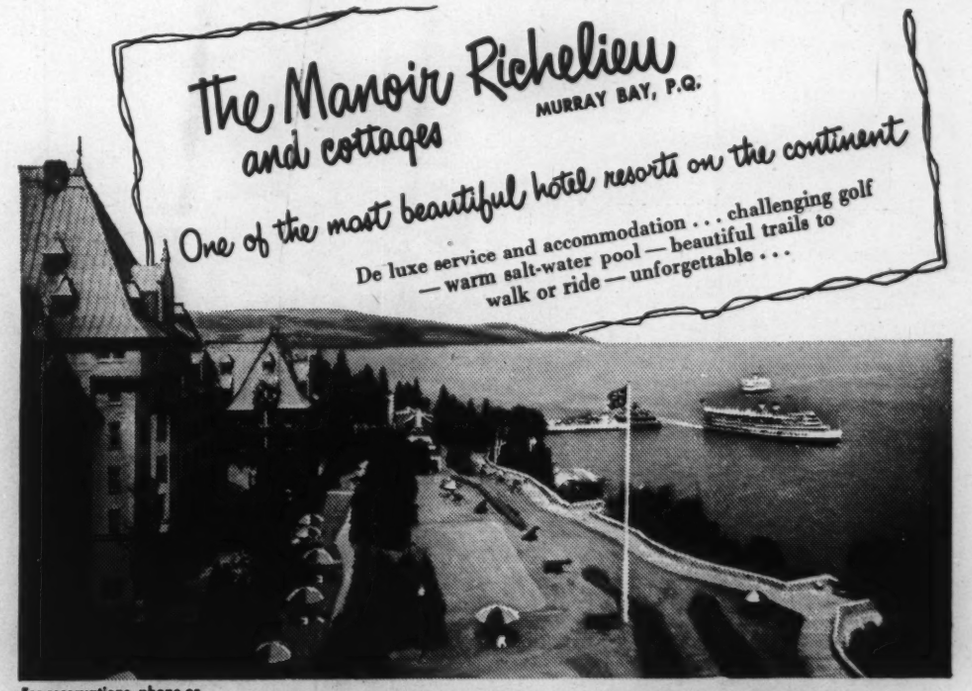
ACROSS

1. Unlucky number
8. Thorough
9. Donkey
10. Radish
11. Darkened
12. Hangdog
14. See 4
16. Escaped
18. Tristan
21. American
23. Stalin
24. Indigo
25. Unafraid
26. A dead give-away

DOWN

1. Upheavals
2. Lurking
3. Cough
4 and 14. Yehudi Menuhin
5. Underwear
6. Bandeau
7. Reeve
13. Overcrowd
15. Inability
17. Airline
19. Sparrow
20. Incubi
22. Manna
23. Skate

(166)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HOPES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

In the matter of the recommendations for aid to the Universities, it is to be hoped that this may lead to a stocktaking of the conditions of music education at all levels in Canadian universities, and an attempt to establish proper standards of instruction and examination, as it is clear that sufficient support has rarely been given to this aspect of the universities' undertaking.

Music Centre Needed

The recommendations that funds be available for scholarships and grants for work and study either in Canada or abroad, and that arrangements be made to bring musicians to this country for study are encouraging. So are the proposals that consideration be given to "the underwriting of tours, the commissioning of music for events of national importance, the establishment of awards to young people of promise," that the International Service of the CBC be expanded, and that a National Library be established with power to add to its collection of Canadian music in printed or manuscript form.

But a Music Centre—with both a comprehensive and carefully selected collection readily accessible to performers and musical organizations at home and abroad and an adequate amount of information on Canadian musicians—is a pressing need.

The direction which will be followed in music will come from the musicians themselves and those engaged in the teaching and making of music. If the state will assume its measure of responsibility for this leadership by removing those handicaps which can be removed by government action or subsidy—and the Massey Report has, with devastating brevity, made clear what those handicaps are and what action can be taken federally—then Canadian music can take its rightful place with the other arts as a vital force in moulding our national character. If not, we can only hope that this remarkable Report will have stimulated Canadians to realize that if we want a native art we must believe in our own artists; give them every chance.

Envoi

Some years ago the CBC presented a series of Bach programs, including a number of the Cantatas. Rehearsals were held on Saturday evenings in a small auditorium shortly before a popular commercial program went on the air. As the conductor raised his baton to rehearse another of the spiritual treasures with which Bach has invested the wealth of musical literature, his eyes would glance upwards—not for heavenly inspiration, but at a large glittering banner which read: SHARE THE WEALTH.

And there would echo in his ears the announcer's tantalizing "Munneymunneymunney. . . ."

(This article is one of a series on the Massey Report.)

THE LIGHTER SIDE

What's *Wrong* With Canada?

by Mary Lowrey Ross

(Copy of a radio script found floating in the lower drawer of the writer's desk. The message comes to you unrecorded, untranscribed, unsponsored, and unsolicited.)

Chairman: Ladies and Gentlemen, the subject of our Round Table discussion this evening will be "What's wrong with Canada?", a problem that has recently been receiving a great deal of attention from our Canadian writers, speakers and thinkers. As special guests this evening we have Mr. George Crumback, the noted economist; Mr. Eric Neehigh, winner of the Governor-General's award for Non-Creative Non-Fiction and author of the exciting best-seller, "Lichen Growth on the Laurentian Shield"; and Mr. Jay Beeton, recently honored as Canadian Costs Accountant of the Year. Mr. Crumback, will you open the discussion by telling what in your opinion is wrong with Canada?

Mr. Crumback: Offhand, I would say that Canada, spiritually and culturally, is a howling wilderness. The average Canadian citizen is complacent, ignorant, and incapable of handling abstract ideas. Canadian cities are ugly and ill-planned and the Canadian climate is insupportable. Canada has no traditions and little influence in world affairs. Let us sum it up by saying that Canada is a third-rate nation.

Chairman: If you feel this way Mr. Crumback, why do you continue to live in this country?

Mr. Neehigh: Just a minute, I was going to say that if you'd make that *fourth*-rate I'd go along with you. As I see it Canada has no sense of national or historical greatness. She is suffering from a deep-seated inferiority complex.

MR. CRUMBACK: No, there you are wrong. Canada has not yet emerged to the level of consciousness that makes a sense of inferiority possible. A little while ago, Mr. Chairman, you asked why I continue to live in this backward and, if you will pardon the expression, Godforsaken, community? The answer is that I feel it is my job as a good Canadian to help Canada by constantly impressing on her that sense of her own inferiority which in a nation as in an individual is the beginning of wisdom.

Mr. Beeton: Funny, I've always kind of enjoyed living in Canada.

Mr. Crumback: Anyone who has made any study of the subject knows it is impossible to enjoy life in Canada and be at the same time a good Canadian. In other words, if you love your country you are bound to dislike it thoroughly.

Mr. Neehigh: Perhaps to be fair we should frankly face the fact that Canadians as a people are honest, self-reliant, sober and devoted to the democratic ideal.

Mr. Crumback: If at the same time you admit—

Mr. Neehigh: Just what I was about to say. If, at the same time you admit that they are immature, greedy, materialistic and in every way susceptible to the worst possible cultural influences from the Republic to the South.

MR. BEETON: That reminds me of my wife. When the kids are good she says it's the home influence. Then when they start using bad language and roughing up the place she says its the influence of the kids next door.

Mr. Crumback: As I was saying—

Mr. Beeton: As I was saying, we're not such a bad country. Look at our mineral resources and our wheat and oil—

Mr. Crumback: Yes, and how are you going to build art, literature and the finer things of the spirit on deposits of molybdenite and Alberta oil?

Mr. Beeton: Well you need to have considerable deposits somewhere if you're going to finance commissions to stimulate interest in art, literature and the finer things of the spirit, don't you?

Mr. Neehigh: Speaking of things of the spirit, it is possible that by our sacrifices in two World Wars we have earned the right—(he pauses.)

Chairman: What's the matter, Mr. Neehigh?

Mr. Neehigh: The operator in the control room is making faces.

Chairman: Oh, that's our Mr. Earnshaw, a loyal Canadian and a fine technician who has repeatedly refused lucrative jobs in the U.S. just so he can stay home and beat his mother country over the head.

Mr. Neehigh: Well, I *was* about to say something of the sort only I intended to add that as a nation of no importance with a provincial outlook on world-affairs, Canada can hardly expect to have her opinions taken seriously. (*Mr. Earnshaw subsides, looking relieved.*)

Chairman: And now Gentlemen, has anyone any suggestion about how Canada is to achieve a sense of confidence in herself and her nationhood?

Mr. Beeton: How about just quitting picking on her?

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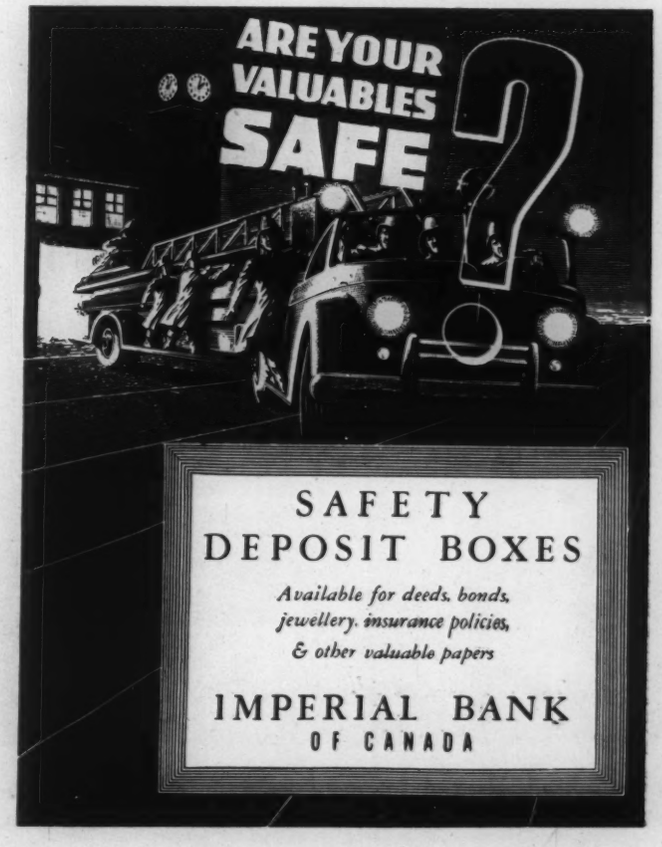
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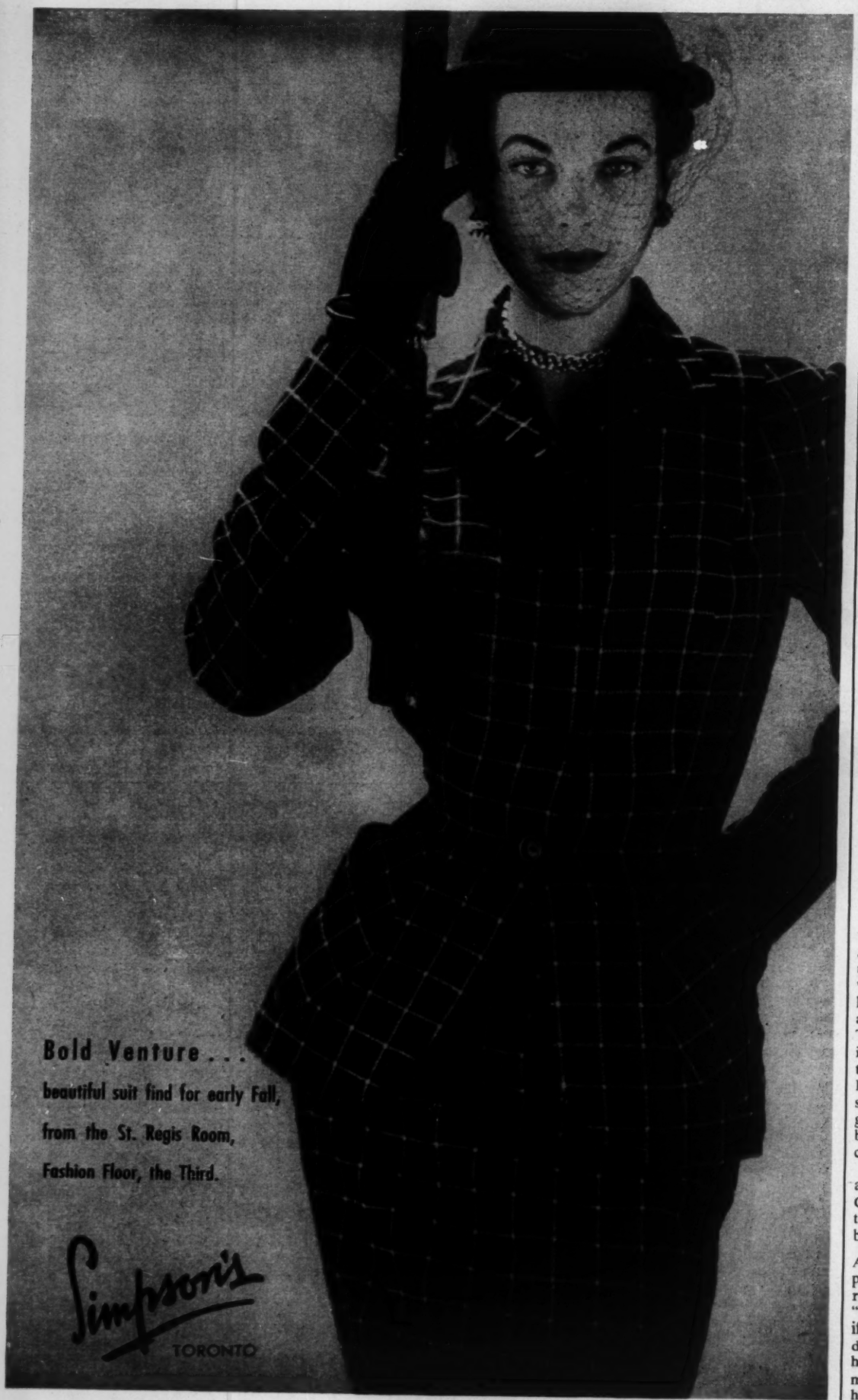

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FILMS

AS VORACIOUS AS EVER WITH TALENT TO BURN

by Mary Lowrey Ross

DANNY KAYE has always had talent to burn, and in his early films he burned it briskly enough to consume a less prodigious performer. If there are signs of slackening in his latest film "On the Riviera", it is the fault of the producer rather than of Actor Kaye. Danny is still willing to oblige, and his appetite for the camera is as voracious as ever, so that at moments he tears into his material with the avidity and enjoyment of a pie-eating champion entering a world-event. If the moments are less frequent than they used to be it is simply because the material isn't there.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

"On the Riviera" offers sheets and sheets of credits but actually looks like a collaboration between Sam Goldwyn and Ferenc Molnar, with neither quite at his best. The film employs any number of beautiful girls, plus technicolor, big-scale production and screen-musical choreography. The plot is a steal from "The Guardsman", which Ferenc Molnar stole much more resourcefully from somebody else. But if the material is rather tired, Actor Kaye is still tireless, and fortunately for the film his pantomime is funnier than his lines and his physical agility a good deal livelier than his script. Like Fred Astaire he can always delight an audience, when everything else fails, by the sheer fascination of line-in-motion, always brilliantly timed and calculated and always accomplished with an air of witty improvization.

Since Danny Kaye has too much talent to be contained in one characterization, "On the Riviera" like most of his preceding pictures provides him with a double role. He plays here an American entertainer in Paris and an irresistible French count. There are all the usual confusions in identity, which take up so much space that very little room is left for the Kaye specialties. Even in relatively straight roles however he is always a great satisfaction to watch, with his beaked attractive face, his fluid mimicry and his ballet dancer's grace.

He is supported by Corinne Calvet, as the entertainer's partner, and by Gene Tierney as the French Captain's wife. They both look their very best,—all that is expected of them.

AT ONE TIME Alfred Hitchcock experimented with material limited in range and movement ("Lifeboat", "Rope"), apparently just to prove that if he felt like it he could turn on a dime. However in his most recent film he has gone back to his method of movement, suspense and flight. The hero (Farley Grainger) is a famous tennis player, returning home between tournaments to negotiate a divorce with his wife. On the train he allows himself to be picked up by a stranger

—20th Century-Fox

DANNY KAYE: "ON THE RIVIERA"

(Robert Walker) who, during the conversation, blandly puts forward the suggestion that he will dispose of the tennis-player's wife if the latter will undertake to kill his, the stranger's, father. The story, loaded with all the Hitchcock tricks of tension and terror, evolves from this situation.

Unfortunately Alfred Hitchcock has handicapped himself with a characterless hero and a plot so tricky and arbitrary that most of his directorial ingenuity has to be spent in making his situations stick. In the early sequences he is kept over-busy explaining how anyone could allow himself to be picked up and witlessly implicated in crime by a stranger who presents himself first as an offensive bore and presently as a homicidal maniac. The film never quite recovers from this false start, and it isn't helped by the obvious contrivance of the later scenes.

From first to last Director Hitchcock seems to be almost as actively engaged in extricating himself from his plot as he is in freeing his hero from his predicament. However he is as skilful as ever in saturating a scene with simple terror—a face half-revealed in shadow, a still figure watching from a distant flight of steps. The film winds up with a double crisis precipitating a climax on a runaway merry-go-round. Though overlong, this is pretty fair Hitchcock.

"TAKE CARE of My Little Girl", which deals with the problems created by college sororities, approaches its subject almost as ominously as though it were blowing the lid off the Ku Klux Klan.

Its youthful heroine (Jeanne Crain) comes to college bright-eyed and eager at the thought of joining her mother's sorority. Once inducted in the Tri-U's she begins to make discoveries—that cheating is tolerated by her sorority-sisters as long as it advances the prestige of the cheater; that snobbery takes precedence over everything else in the selection of members; that hazing can be ruthless and hearts can be callously broken by the election-and-elimination committee. She makes these discoveries rather slowly, for as her campus-admirer (Dale Robertson) points out, she isn't very bright.

The film isn't very bright either, but it has overtones of half-conscious irony.

BOOKS

SAD SERMON

THE BROKEN ROOT—by Arturo Barea — McLeod—$4.00.

ARTURO BAREA is a Spanish intellectual who fled from Spain after the victory of Fascism and wrote the powerful autobiography "The Forging of a Rebel" in which he described the struggle for popular government and the final defeat of the Republican cause by the legions of General Franco. In "The Broken Root" he continues the narrative, now in fictional form, describing the condition of his native country in 1949, after a decade of oppression.

Don Antolin, who left Spain after the Civil War and became a British citizen, returns ten years later to reclaim his family. What he finds on his return is symptomatic of the country's moral degeneration: his wife, worn out by poverty and hardship, has turned to spiritualism for comfort, his older son is a pimp and a drug-peddler, his younger son a Communist, his daughter a hysterical neurotic. His attempts to reconstitute his family, to bring them back to sanity and decency, only result in violence and bloodshed. The root is broken and the tree is dead.

The villain of the piece is, of course. the Dictatorship and the author has succeeded admirably in driving home the thesis that absolute power corrupts absolutely and the corruption extends from the tyrant himself to the meanest of his subjects. All this is very true and very significant but one wonders whether it is enough to expound a thesis of whose truth the civilized world is only too fully aware—and to call the result a novel.

Barea is a powerful pamphleteer—and, as such, a useful writer—but his novel is scarcely more than a sermon in fictional form. The characters are symbols of political and social ideas; they reflect the dominant currents and problems of the society in which they live but they are not real people; they are not the stuff of which great fiction is fashioned.

Like so many of his politically-minded contemporaries—graduates of the school of disillusionment—Barea has fallen into the vice of fictioneering, using the novel as a vehicle of propaganda rather than a medium of artistic expression, its proper form.

"The Broken Root" is the expression (largely a negative one) of a credo whose validity no honest man can question but it is something less than a work of art. —*J. L. W.*

—20th Century-Fox

JEANNE CRAIN: "MY LITTLE GIRL"

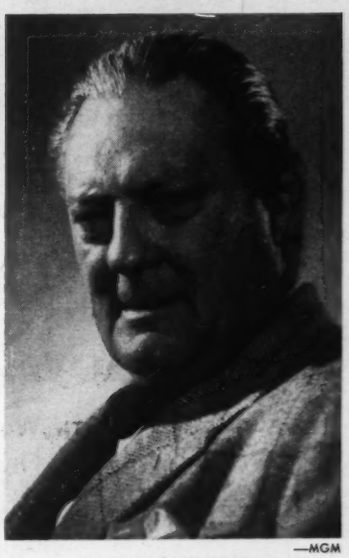
MINE ENEMY

WE BARRYMORES — by Lionel Barrymore as told to Cameron Shipp—*Collins*—$4.50.

ALL ARTISTS are lazy except in the single matter of their art, and since they enjoy working at their art they do not realize that it is work.

Lionel Barrymore would never have written down anything, and therefore was perfectly justified in "telling" this amazing collection of anecdotes to Mr. Shipp, who has worked them up so dexterously that they sound as if Mr. Barrymore was telling them to us. To those who think that Mr. Barrymore's great achievement was in the cinema (some may even think it was on the radio) it may be pointed out that exactly 30 pages of this 300-page book are devoted to his long movie career. His real opinion of the cinema is never stated in so many words; that would be letting down his producers. But it emerges on almost every page, and nowhere more than when he is speaking of the actor's sense of the audience as something which he has to conquer.

"Audiences, beyond any question, are the ignorant Igorots of the world. No player worth his salt regards audiences as anything but a kind of enemy, an enemy for which he has no respect." But it is much more fun to have the enemy in the hall with you than to be separated from it by months or years of time, miles of celluloid, and an army of editors, cutters and processors of every sort. A very entertaining book, and very human. —*L. V. G.*



—MGM

LIONEL BARRYMORE

LUCKY, The Famous Foundling — photographs by Nina Leen, text by Ray Mackland — Copp, Clark—$2.50.

■ Remember the puppy that stirred the hearts of *Life* readers a couple of years ago. The magazine ran a picture of a little dog crouched beside the body of her dead mother in a deserted Texas field. "Lucky" was rescued by the photographer and sent to New York. There another photographer, Nina Leen, took Lucky in as a boarder. Miss Leen's album is the most touching dog story of the year.

OXFORD

UNIVERSITY PRESS

The just-published *Oxford Companion to the Theatre* ($7.50) is a complete handbook of the stage in all periods and countries. Fifty experts under the direction of Phyllis Hartnoll have contributed articles on all aspects of the legitimate theatre from the time of Thespis. There are lengthy articles on the history of the theatre in each land from ancient Greece to modern Canada, and taking in Eastern lands; on technical problems of the theatre and stage-production, such as costume and scenery, lighting and make-up. A wealth of material is to be found on dramatists, actors, and critics, from Roscius and Cicero to Christopher Fry and Wolcott Gibbs. Ballet, clowns, music-halls, opera, playbills, puppets, radio drama, speech, Yiddish drama are sample topics of long articles.

Who was Orange Moll? Who were matinée idols of the turn of the century? What were the dates of Somerset Maugham's plays? When did vaudeville die? How did Dundreary whiskers get their name? What part has the negro played in the American theatre? When did the Old Vic get its name? Who devised American burlesque? What is the largest theatre in the world? Answers to these and all other questions about the stage may be looked up in this one-volume encyclopaedia. Arrangement is alphabetical, with ample cross-reference. A large classified bibliography points the way to more specialised information for the theatre-lover.

At your local bookseller's

Canadian Oil: A New World Factor

The West, Alarmed by Iran Situation Finds Comfort in New Production

by P. M. Richards

TODAY the world runs on oil. Its industrial growth is based on petroleum and petroleum products; so are its transportation and travel on the land, on the sea and in the air. Particularly to the progressive Western nations, increasing supplies of oil become ever more necessary. Yet these nations now face the possibility of serious reduction of their supplies as a result of Iran's nationalization of the properties of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, and beyond that, of loss or interruption of supplies from other sources in the event of war with Soviet Russia.

At this critical juncture the Western world finds encouragement in the sudden rise of Canada as an oil producer, or rather in Canada's potentialities as such.

It wouldn't be true to say that Canadian-produced oil can replace Iranian oil if that is lost to the Western nations. For Canadian oil, as yet, is a very minor factor in the world supply picture; in 1950 Canadian production was 29.1 million barrels (well under one per cent of the world total) against 241.3 million barrels for Iran and 644.9 million barrels for all the Middle East countries including Iran. Of the total 1950 world production of 3,983.9 million barrels, the United States was far and away the largest producer with 2,153.4 million barrels, Venezuela second with 547.0 million and Soviet Russia plus satellites third with 309.0 million barrels.

West's Edge

Thus, the Western nations have a very big edge on Russia in the vital matter of oil supplies. But that is not the point. The fact remains that the Western nations' available supplies are none too plentiful for their indicated needs, and that some of these supplies are vulnerable in the event of war with Russia.

Furthermore—and this is a crucial point in the situation now threatening—the West is none too well supplied with refinery capacity and ocean tankers. The big Abadan refinery normally produces close to 600,000 barrels a day, and if this is cut off not only would there be an increased burden on refineries elsewhere but transportation difficulties would be greatly increased, as both crude and the refined product would have to be carried much longer distances. The necessity of supplying Western European markets deprived of Iranian oil would be likely to result in short supplies in many Western countries.

This would include Canada, as despite the exciting oil developments here, this country actually produced only about 25 per cent of its own oil consumption requirements last year, though it could have produced about 40 per cent if the product could have been marketed economically. This year, as a result of the construction of the new pipeline from Edmonton to lakehead, Canada will produce more than a third of its own requirements.

90 Per Cent Imported

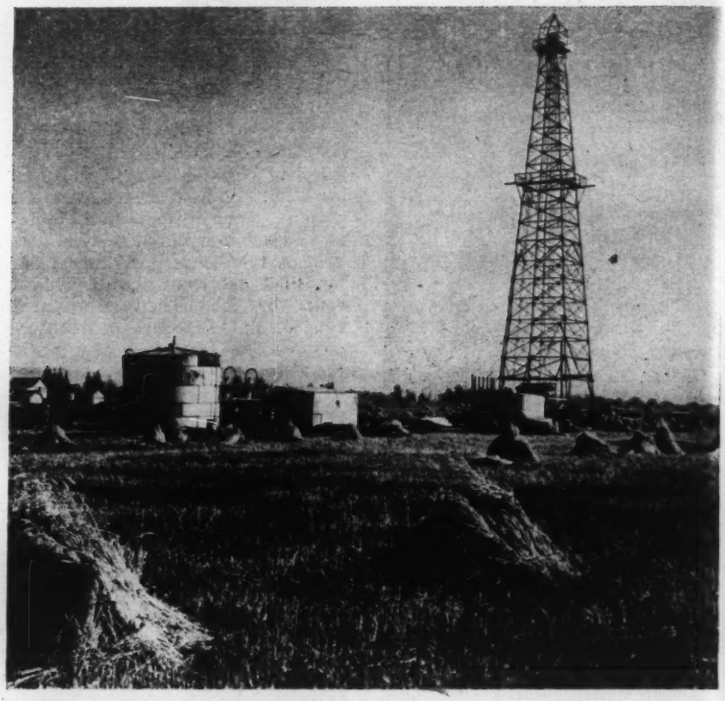
The progress made to date is a considerable improvement over the condition in World War II, when Canada was dependent on other countries for more than 90 per cent of her oil requirements. As the Hon. N. E. Tanner, Minister of Mines and Minerals of Alberta, said at the opening on June 27 of British American Oil Co.'s new refinery at Edmonton, that was anything but a healthy condition for a country of Canada's size and importance. As evidence of the rapid development in Alberta since the Leduc discovery in February 1947, Mr. Tanner said some $36 million was spent on exploration and development in 1947, $50 million in 1948, $100 million in 1949 and $150 million in 1950.

—CP

COMMERCE . . . : *Widespread building in Edmonton reflects oil boom.*

—Hayward Studios

. . . AND INDUSTRY: *Part of British American Montreal East refinery.*



INDICATOR: *Iran trouble underlines importance of another prairie crop.*

These figures do not include expenditures for pipeline, transportation, refineries. The highest daily production for any one month in 1950 was 100,000 barrels, whereas the province's daily "allowable" (production is restricted because of marketing limitations) for June 1951 was 155,000 barrels, while 200,000 barrels daily could have been reached without those restrictions.

The pipeline to Superior, Wis., made this increase possible, and Mr. Tanner forecast the building of a pipeline to the West coast "during the next year or two". Next year the capacity of the pipeline to Superior will be increased by the addition of six pumping stations to raise the rate of flow, and by the construction of 2,600,000 barrels of additional storage space at Superior. Another large tanker, now under construction, will contribute to increasing the movement of oil to Ontario to around 18 millions barrels in 1952 as compared with 12 million for 1951.

As Dr. Oliver P. Hopkins, Vice-President of Imperial Oil Ltd., pointed out recently, the Leduc discovery in 1947 not only broke the long sequence of disappointing exploration efforts, but by disclosing oil in Devonian formations it gave the oil prospector a new horizon to shoot for. Before that time, Canada's discoveries had been found mainly in the Rundle limestones of Turner Valley and in the lower Cretaceous sands as at Wainwright, Vermilion and Lloydminster. The recent discoveries are largely in the Upper Devonian formations, and interestingly enough it is these same formations which are overlain by the famous oil or "tar" sands along the Athabaska River.

These sands far to the north of present commercial developments have long been known to contain enormous quantities of oil, but the problem has been how to extract the oil and market it at a cost that will permit it to be sold at a competitive price. Now the current world crisis is stepping up interest in this resource.

Tar Sands Prospects

According to C. V. Humphreys, chief engineer for Abasand Oils Ltd., which for years has operated an experimental plant in the area, "fabulous quantities" of oil lie dormant in a 100-mile stretch along the Athabaska River, north of McMurray. One cubic yard of oil sands contains one barrel of oil, he said on June 26 in Edmonton. The 30,000 square miles of known oil sands contain an estimated 200 million barrels per square mile in petroleum reserves. The all-over potential of the oil sands has been estimated at from 100 billion to 250 billion barrels of crude. The hugeness of this resource is perhaps better appreciated when it is pointed out that Redwater, Alberta's present largest producing sector, has known reserves of about 800 million barrels.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

BUSINESS ANGLE

WEST'S FIRST OIL MAN

Far Cry from Oil in Swamp in 1876 To Today's Big Finds, Prospects

by P. M. Richards

IN EDMONTON, where I went to look at the oil fields and see British American Oil Co.'s newest refinery get officially opened by Premier Manning, they tell you that Alberta's (and the West's) first oil man was a character named Kootenai Brown, who back in 1876 saw something which he thought was oil floating on the surface of a swamp in the Waterton Lake district. Kootenai was an Oxford graduate and no oil expert himself, but he had a partner who had lately come up from the Texas oil fields and who was able to confirm his identification of the slimy film on the water.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

The two looked up the Indian who owned the swamp and made him an offer. It is of interest because it was the first bid ever made for an oil property in the province of Alberta, which now seems to be on the way to becoming one of the world's great oil areas. They didn't offer a million dollars; they hadn't got it and the Indian wouldn't have recognized it anyway. They offered a pair of horses. Soon after that, Alberta's first oil company was in business.

Oil recovery as carried on by Kootenai Brown and his partner was somewhat simpler than it is today. They had no worries about anomalies, subsurface structure, catalytic cracking or pro-rationing. All they did was skim the oil off the surface of the slough.

But, though the production end was easy, they quickly ran into marketing difficulties. There were no oil-refining facilities in Alberta then, and even if they could have recovered the gasoline there would have been no use for it. They found that the oil burned nicely in lamps, and a still bigger use for it was as a sheep dip for parasites. The farmers liked the oil, the swamp kept yielding it, Kootenai Brown and his partner had a nice little business, and the Indian was very pleased with his horses.

FIRST WELL

WHILE Kootenai Brown's oil venture was the first in Alberta, it wasn't by any means the first in Canada. And Brown didn't drill a well. It's widely believed by U.S. oil men that the first oil well drilled in North America was the famous Drake well near Titusville, Pennsylvania, which was brought in in 1859 and initiated the big Pennsylvania oil development and a general search for sources of oil. But the December 30, 1950, issue of the now-defunct *Edmonton Bulletin* credits the old Toronto *Globe* with reporting the successful drilling of two wells, 100 and 150 feet deep, in Lambton County, Ontario, in 1858. And Alexander Murray, then Assistant Provincial Geologist, recorded the drilling of test wells in Ontario as early as 1851.

Ontario's success naturally gave impetus to the search for oil in Canada, with only moderately encouraging results until in 1866 the Petrolia field was brought in. For a time it appeared that Ontario might have bigger production than Pennsylvania. However, a few years later, says the *Edmonton Bulletin*, the Americans were cranking their old cable-tool drilling rigs with such success that the Ontario industry was in danger of being put out of business.

The result of this competition had a profound effect on the oil industry of Canada, because it resulted in the formation of the Imperial Oil Co. The company was formed in those early years of the Canadian oil industry by amalgamation of several small producers to bring more efficiency in production. It was also active in exploration, and ever since then has been a leader in the search for oil in Canada.

By Imperial and numberless others, holes were put down everywhere across the country, 20,000 of them, from the Gaspe Peninsula (where there has recently been a renewal of activity) to the Fraser Valley of British Columbia—everywhere but in the great plains of the West where one of the world's great petroleum reserves is now known to lie.

HANDY CAMPFIRE

EARLY drillers found a good deal of natural gas, which is commonly found in association with oil, but they found little oil itself. Today natural gas, like oil, has multiple uses, but it was not so then. A story current in Alberta concerns an ingenious early user of natural gas, one Pat Ryan, who ran the mail in winter by dogteam from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing in 1912. Near Athabaska, he found a flow of natural gas and made it a regular stop on his run. When the temperature hit 40 and 50 below, old musher Ryan was more than glad to pull up at his gas discovery, light a match and toast himself before a roaring fire. History does not record whether he put the fire out or let it burn until his next call.

LONG TREK TO LEDUC

THE FIRST producer to be bought in in Alberta was the famed Dingman Well in Turner Valley in 1913, which touched off the first Turner Valley boom and a lot of not-always-legitimate share-selling activities. The boom was interrupted by World War I and resumed after it, with moderately successful results. But Turner Valley's production, never very large, be-

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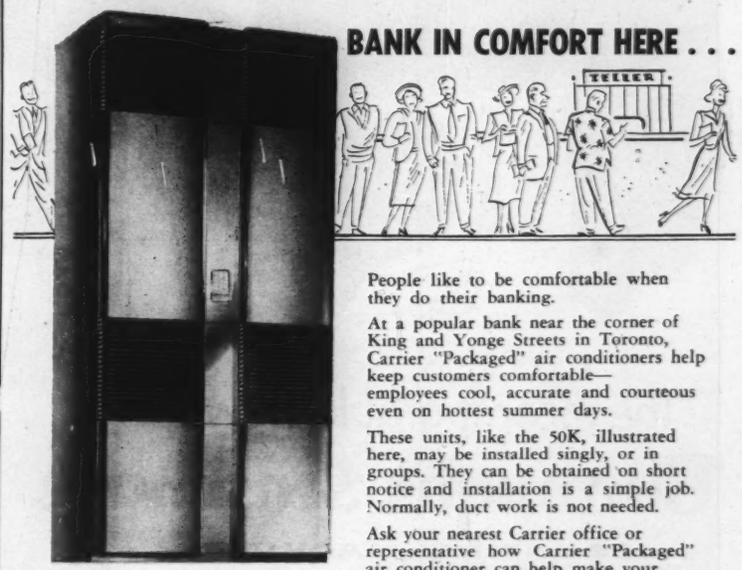

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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

gan a persistent decline, and then oil men started on the long trek which was to lead them 20 years later to a town near Edmonton called Leduc.

They had few successes — just enough to drive them on. Small strikes such as Conrad, Taber, Princess, Wainwright, Vermilion and Lloydminster reassured them, and men such as Dr. T. A. Link kept insisting that some day, some place, they were going to make a big strike.

One of the most energetic explorers, then as now, was the Imperial Oil Co. In the long trek which led to Leduc, that company drilled the astonishing total of 123 wildcats at a cost of over $20 million. All were "dusters." The 124th well was spudded in to explore a sub-surface anomaly which seismic men had discovered. It was no more likely-looking than most of those probed previously, but that wildcat unlocked a treasure. It meant a new, great stimulus for exploration.

The Leduc field came in in February, 1947. Soon after that, the Redwater and Woodbend fields were brought in, and discoveries continued until now Alberta has some 17 fields, together with 13 other areas in which oil has been found.

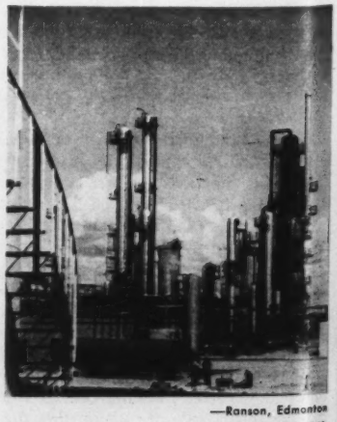
B.A.'S GROWTH

THE TREMENDOUS part played by Imperial Oil in Canadian oil development, particularly in the prairie provinces, tends to overshadow that of a smaller but rapidly expanding company, British American Oil, whose new Edmonton refinery was opened on June 27 by Premier E. C. Manning of Alberta. But British American's President W. K. Whiteford reminded those present that his company's identification with the prairies went back to 1920, when B.A. bought the Winnipeg Oil Co. as the first step in a policy initiated by the company's late founder and chairman, A. L. Ellsworth.

Today the company engages directly or through subsidiaries in the production, transportation, refining and distributing of petroleum products throughout Canada; it has five refineries across Canada with a total capacity of 71,650 barrels daily; it has an absorption plant in Turner Valley with a capacity of between fifty and sixty million cubic feet of gas daily; it owns a 20 per cent interest in the Montreal Pipe Line Co. and Portland Pipe Line Co. which own and operate the pipe line between Montreal and Portland, Maine. It is actively engaged in the search for oil in the prairie provinces; as of December 31, 1950, B.A. had an interest in ten geophysical crews operating in Alberta.

Besides all these activities, this Canadian-owned company operates in an important way in the U.S. through two wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Toronto Pipe Line Co. and the British-American Oil Producing Co. Engaged in producing and transporting, these two companies were organized to assure B.A. of adequate supplies of crude oil without the necessity of relying on independent sources. The B.A. Oil Producing Co. has been responsible for a number of major discoveries, the most prominent being the Oklahoma City field, where a B.A. well draws oil from directly under the State Legislature. This American subsidiary has made recent important discoveries in Colorado and Nebraska, and, in addition to Oklahoma, is also active in East and West Texas, North Dakota, Southern Louisiana, California and other states. During 1950 its production from U.S. wells increased by 36 per cent from 11,539 barrels a day in January to 15,723 barrels a day in December. Present production is in excess of 16,500 barrels a day, and is increasing.

British American's new $7 million refinery at Edmonton has the first catalytic cracking unit in Alberta. The refinery's main product will be high-octane gasoline.



—Ranson, Edmonton

NEW *refinery of British American Oil, Edmonton, is most modern in Alberta.*

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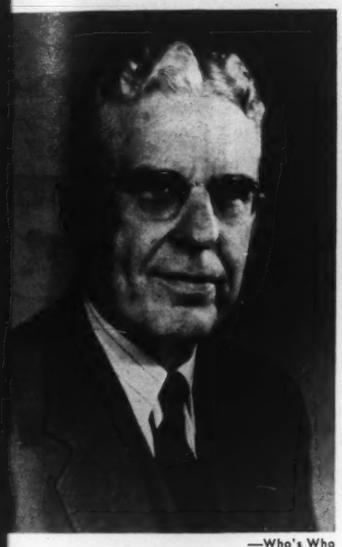
The Trouble-Shooter Stayed

Sent to Sackville to Cure a Sick Industry
N. A. Hesler Brought Expansion, Progress

by Stuart Trueman

IT'S AN ill wind, the saying goes. While Sackville, NB would be the last place in the world to wish Norman Arthur Hesler any bad luck, the town probably feels fortunate that he had a physical breakdown in the early 1920's.

Up to then he had been an accountant and manager with various firms in Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec. He was just completing his convalescence in 1923 when The Royal Bank of Canada began looking for an experienced executive who could be sent on a trouble shooting mission to the tranquil NB town. Youngish Mr. Hesler's services were available.



—Who's Who

N. A. HESLER

His task was to salvage what he could from the old Fawcett foundry (established 1852), which owed the bank a heavy debt and seemed on the verge of folding up. Its collapse would be a catastrophe for Sackville—the town's two foundries were its economic mainstay.

The job, it turned out, was just what the doctor ordered; Hesler became so pre-occupied with curing the sick industry, he reminisces, that "I didn't have time to think about my own health." He's kept well ever since.

In 1928 with the Fawcett plant humming again, he reorganized it as Enamel & Heating Products Ltd. At the same time two other old manufacturing concerns were absorbed into the ambitious new corporation. The Amherst Foundry Company, in Amherst, just over the Nova Scotia border from Sackville, and the Albion Stove Works in Victoria, BC, on the other side of the continent, became plants 2 and 3.

Last September the sprawling Amherst plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., which employed more than 3,000 workers during World War II, was purchased by Enamel & Heating Products as a wholly owned subsidiary, Atlantic Industries Limited.

The Sackville No. 1 plant was already working at capacity turning out stoves, furnaces and other heating and cooking equipment; the Amherst No. 2 unit was specializing in cast iron sanitary enamelware; the Victoria No. 3 unit was serving the western trade. So the former Canadian Car plant was acquired to expand the company's lines to include electric and gas ranges, gas heaters and furnaces and other products. In the present emergency these plans have had to be shelved temporarily. Meanwhile it is manufacturing railway car wheels and concrete reinforcing steel, with the prospect of large defence orders.

In Sackville alone (population 3,000) about 350 workers are on the payroll of Enamel & Heating Products, contrasted with 125 when Hesler arrived. In all the Hesler industries the employment total is nearing 1,000.

The tall, quiet-spoken businessman with the iron-grey hair is a paradox in more ways than one. For generations, NB has seen many of its sons rise to success in central and western Canada. The former Humberstone, Ont., youth followed a reverse course; he went east, became an adopted New Brunswicker and one of the province's leading citizens. He has developed industry in soil which is regarded by some as stony, because of remoteness from raw material sources and because of rising freight rates. Despite these handicaps, Hesler products are marketed in every province, with sales offices and distributors throughout the nation.

His alertness to sales possibilities was one of the reasons that Sackville, back in the depression days, became the first NB centre to dispense with direct relief.

Export Build-Up

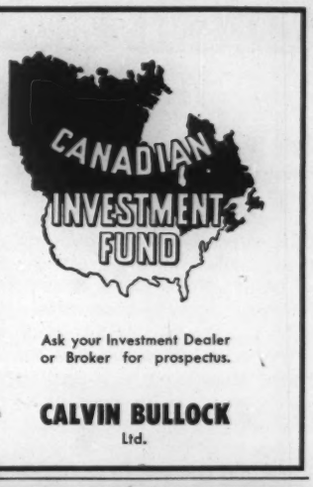
In the 30's, for instance, a Mr. Goldberg, South Africa's leading stove buyer, stopped dealing with Germany in indignation over Hitler's persecution of the Jews. The Sackville firm showed the importer it could ship exactly what he needed, and a flourishishing export outlet grew. Incidentally, while sterling restrictions have now shut off these exports, the firm's products are manufactured in South Africa on a royalty basis, the NB plant furnishing the know-how and essential patterns and templates.

Hesler is a paradox, too, in that he can take on an apparently unlimited number of responsibilities without seeming rushed or weary. Perhaps the answer is in his philosophy of work. He claims he doesn't work.

"If you do a job for the job's sake, it's not work—it's fun."

From that viewpoint, he has had a tremendous amount of fun. On top of his regular business interests, *Who's Who in Canada* lists nearly two dozen of his other activities. These range from Director of the Bank of Canada to First President of the Sackville Art Association.

At 63 Hesler looks younger than his years. He still enjoys the fun of working 14 to 15 hours a day.



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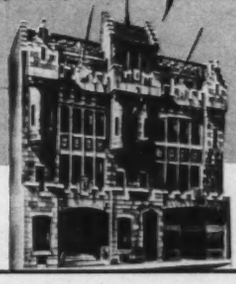

MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Prices & Protest

THE LATEST rise in the cost of living added its weight to the pressure* on Finance Minister Abbott's anti-inflationary fiscal policy. Layoffs, cut-backs and shut-downs — though admittedly not entirely due to credit curbs — had, nevertheless, increased opposition to them (SN July 3). The rise in the index was taken as an indication that the Finance Minister's policy isn't helping much, while, at the same time, it is seriously hurting business and employment in some lines.

All the political factors favor the palliative (controls) rather than the likely cure (anti-inflationary fiscal policy). For one thing the cure hurts, while the palliative, presumably, eases the hurt — or at least provides a counter-irritant in the form of red tape. For another thing, the effect of an anti-inflation fiscal policy may be a long time being felt. And while the policy is taking hold, new factors may develop—and not necessarily as a result of the fiscal policy—which offset whatever deflationary effects the policy has had.

For instance, the June index, when it comes out, will record a sharp increase in beef prices. But this increase is not the result of inflationary pressures in Canada so much as it is the result of events in the U.S. The strike by American beef suppliers against the Administration's price roll-back order sent U.S. buyers to the Canadian market where they bid the Canadian price up to and beyond the U.S. price.

This could have been stopped by an embargo, of course, but for some reason or other, the Government decided not to impose one. The Finance Minister will, no doubt, reap the harvest of this oversight next month when still another jump in the cost-of-living index will probably be recorded, and a further reinforced assault on his fiscal policy is let loose.

■ Food prices were responsible for about two-thirds of the 1.2 per cent increase in the cost-of-living index for May. Eggs, butter, pork, and fresh vegetables were the principal troublemakers. The latest rise has made the cost-of-living index 82.6 per cent higher than it was just before World War II began.

Food has given the most price trouble throughout. On the basis, 1935-1939 equals 100, the food index, at 239.8 shows the greatest increase; clothing is next at 202.5; home furnishings and services follow at 197.1; then fuel and light at 146.2; what the DBS calls miscellaneous at an even 141, and finally rent at 139.8.

*Such as this protest reported in the *Toronto Daily Star*: Car dealer Nick Luckas of Vancouver presented the Income Tax Department with a new car as tax payment. He expressed the hope the Finance Minister could convert it to cash. Luckas had found he couldn't in the face of the credit-buying restrictions.

—International

SHADOWS *from price roll-backs ordered in U.S. by price boss DiSalle appeared here, affecting meat prices.*

Trade:

HELP FOR EXPORTERS

MANITOBA and Canada may lose one of their largest manufacturers of mining equipment through a combination of dollar troubles in export markets, and high freight rates coupled with a lack of preferential treatment of export shipments at home.

Robert A. Kipp, President of Kipp-Kelly Ltd., a firm that ships mining equipment from Winnipeg to practically every country in the world, says he is considering "re-establishing" his manufacturing centre "in some other country."

The company, established in 1916, has a terrific export business which includes machinery for the Africa mine of the Montreal-born diamond king, Dr. John Williamson. Early this year consulting engineers for Williamson contacted Kipp-Kelly to find out if the company had machines which could solve some troubles they were having in the separation of diamonds.

Kipp had the answer. He had four "laboratory-sized" machines (weighing 500 lbs. each) constructed, and flew them to the Williamson mine in East Africa. For three weeks Kipp carried out a series of tests with the separators. Williamson was impressed. The machines provided 100 per cent recovery of diamonds and eliminated problems presented in handpicking by the natives. As a result, full-sized machines will be established on the Williamson property.

Kipp will make them, but the question he raised on his return is whether he will make them in Canada. If freight rates continue to mount, and if nothing is done to ease the burden of export shipment costs, Kipp declares he will seriously consider moving out of Canada entirely. He has already contemplated a move to Trinidad, and if tax concessions can be obtained, the company may eventually end up there.

The Winnipeg industrialist believes the Government and railways should give "special consideration" to reducing export rates. "We are quite willing to pay the regular rates for shipments destined for other points in Canada," he notes, "but when we are shipping machines to Africa, we are not upsetting the domestic market." According to Kipp, some firms in the U.S. receive concessions which at times amount to half the regular rates.

The company is maintaining volume, all right, but sales have become "extremely difficult" because of lack of dollars in European and African markets. Some consideration to the exporter from Government and railways would be especially helpful at this time, as would opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. This, he believes, would save manufacturing firms on the prairies a "terrific amount."

—Ballard

CHAIRMAN *Lennox: "Similar situations . . . have been brought to the attention of this branch . . ."*

Investment:

THE EVIDENCE

THE ONTARIO Securities Commission, which has the job of policing Ontario's security - selling business, gave a demonstration last week of how it gets the evidence.

In its monthly bulletin, the Commission reports that a surprise audit of the books of Toronto Stock brokerage firm, Harry Price and Co., showed a capital deficit of $10,243.92 as of March 31, 1951. The Broker-Dealers' Association requires that such firms have a free working capital of $10,000. That put the firm in trouble right off, but what raised a new question was the discovery that, the day after the surprise audit, April 5, 1951, $10,000 in one hundred dollar bills was deposited to the credit of the company's capital account.

On this, Securities Commission Chairman O. E. Lennox notes in the report: "The Commission does not know the source of these funds, which were evidently intended to protect his registration."

"This action," the report goes on, "presents alternative considerations which are equally unsatisfactory. If Mr. Price has sufficient funds to meet the necessary capital requirements, he evidently intended to operate his business on a judgement proof basis.

"If, on the other hand, Price has not substantial financial resources in his own right, the deposit to his capital account of $10,000 under the circumstances serves as direct evidence that he is a 'front'." The OSC cancelled the firm's registration.

A credit in excess of $25,000 extended the firm by some concerns that prepare and mail promotional literature added to the Commission's displeasure. "Similar situations involving the printing trade have previously been brought to the attention of this branch of the industry, and the apparent link between the printing trade and certain promotional houses was considered in cancelling two registrations in 1949."

U.S. BUSINESS

Fiscal:

TAX REVENUE

THE U.S. Treasury raised $48 billion in taxes and other revenues in the 1951 fiscal year ended June 30—the most money the Federal Government has garnered in during a twelve-month period. Outstripped was the peak war tax year of 1944 when receipts totalled $44 billion.

Treasury experts had expected the Government to run nearly $3 billion in the red. But the fiscal year ended with the second largest budget surplus in history—more than $3.5 billion.

However, defence-swollen federal spending bids fair to turn the carry-over surplus into a deficit even though Congress is being prodded to enact new taxes. Government spending in the new fiscal year will run about $48 billion and will mount on up during fiscal 1953 to a peak between $80 and $90 billion. After that the budget will drop in fiscal 1954 to about $75 billion as the heavy initial costs of rearmament will be over, and the main defence burden will be maintaining armed forces of around 3,500,000 men. It will level off the following year at $65 billion. At least that's the way the Treasury planners see the picture today.

Production:

NO SURPLUS

THE GOVERNMENT economists are not excited over the present economic lull. They assert that when military production really gets going full tilt, stocks now piled up in warehouses will begin to melt away.

They back up their contentions with the following defence figures. Orders for military goods total $42 billion since the Korean war began. Contracts are still being let at the rate of $3.5 to $4 billion a month. Deliveries now average $1.5 billion a month but will reach $4 billion a month within a year.

Meanwhile, Congress failed to enact a single appropriation bill by the June 30 "deadline" and for the second time in two years devised a blanket continuing resolution authorizing the various departments to spend at the old rate pending passage later on of the new money bills. Thus the Government budgeting system appears to have completely broken down as Congress "plays it by ear."

CANADIAN OIL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

The limits of the area and depths of the oil sands along the Athabaska River have not yet been fully determined. Many attempts have been made to extract this oil economically. Abasand Oils Ltd. has developed a successful process on a semi-commercial basis. Also the Alberta Government is operating a test plant in the north. They, too, have met with success up to a point.

Said Mr. Humphreys: "We should determine the best possible process to extract the oil sands petroleum, and attempt to solve our problems right now. We should accomplish what research has shown can be done. Then we shall be ready for any emergency."

Experts Meet

On June 27 the Hon. Dr. J. L. Robinson, Alberta's Minister of Industry and Labor, announced that a "symposium" of expert opinion on the Athabaska oil sands problems will be held during the week of September 9 in Edmonton and in the oil sands area at McMurray and Bitumont. Experts from Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. and French Petroleum Co. and other leading foreign concerns will attend as well as top Canadian and United States technicians.

Toronto petroleum engineer S. M. Blair, whose report of last winter said the Athabaska oil sands could now be exploited commercially in competition with oil from more orthodox fields, and Dr. K. A. Clark of the University of Alberta who has done much important work in the development of the oil sands processes, will take a leading part.

Oil Sands Leases

Those attending the conference at Edmonton will have an opportunity to go by plane to McMurray and thence to Bitumont where they will be shown the Alberta Government's pilot plant.

The Alberta Government intends to announce at this conference its plans regarding Government royalties and the sale of oil sands leases in connection with Athabaska oil development.

Of course, no matter how all this interest in the Athabaska sands develops, no immediate easing of the current world oil crisis can result, since that is mainly one of refinery and tanker capacity. But it does hold the possibility, especially in conjunction with developments on the prairies, that Canada will eventually become a much bigger factor than now in the world oil situation.

STALIN CRIES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

pline of the city broke down entirely, and the remnants of the NKVD, whose senior officers had fled, were powerless to stop the rioting and looting.

But slowly, as they got to know the Nazis, the Russians decided they were wrong. Hitler was worse than Stalin. And so they fought.

They won their victory. At the end, with European Russia in ruins and the flower of their manhood dead, they did not expect much; but they had achieved a new sense of unity with Stalin, who had led them to victory; and they believed that, having proved themselves, Stalin would show more trust and begin to relax his grip.

Struggle Ahead

Stalin himself in the last year of the war and the first year of the peace certainly encouraged them in many ways to believe this. There seemed a chance that government and people would at last settle down, in spite of the terrible struggle for recovery that lay ahead, into an easier relationship, and that the new "Soviet patriotism" might develop into a genuine sense of national unity.

But soon, for a variety of reasons, the atmosphere began to change, until today the grip of the Kremlin is stronger than ever before, and the gulf between the people and the government wider and deeper than ever before. Stalin is constrained to ask himself if 1941 would repeat itself today. His bogus peace campaign is a deadly serious effort to ensure that it would not.—*OFNS*

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

Class "A" Dividend No. 20

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" Shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1951, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 31st, 1951.

Class "B" Dividend No. 14

Notice is also given that a quarterly dividend of Ten cents (10c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1951, to shareholders of record August 31st, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

L. R. GRAY,
Secretary.

London, Ontario,
July 12, 1951

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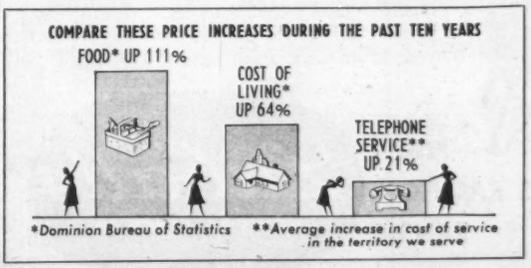

COMPARE THESE PRICE INCREASES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS
FOOD* UP 111%
COST OF LIVING* UP 64%
TELEPHONE SERVICE** UP 21%
*Dominion Bureau of Statistics
**Average increase in cost of service in the territory we serve

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

CANADIAN JET HOPE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

attack, defence chiefs had called for a plane especially adapted for work from far northern bases—one that would fit into the U.S.-Canadian radar network over the roof of the world and serve as a fighter-interceptor. The Orenda-powered CF100 exceeded expectations on all counts.

Unlike other jets, the CF100 does not require an extra-long landing field; it can operate out of the existing short runways of the Arctic airports. At the same time, its long range (it can easily fly non-stop across the Atlantic) will limit the extent to which enemy sneak raiders can exploit the endless miles of swampy tundra in Canada's north. In addition, the CF100 has the other qualities of a good fighter-interceptor: fire-power, manoeuvrability, and a rapid rate of climb. RCAF tests are showing the versatile fighter can fill other roles. The plane can get down to comparatively low speeds; this raises the definite possibility of its use in tactical support for ground force. It's also big enough to carry a considerable bomb-load: width and length are about the same as the height of a five-storey building. No one is saying how fast the plane can go, but on a flight from Toronto to Montreal, powered by Avon engines, it averaged 638 mph, and this, authorities stress, is not its top speed.

Although present Orenda production at the A. V. Roe plant is for the company's CF100, there has been a lot of speculation about the possibility of equipping the standard fighter, the F86, or "Sabre" with Orendas. Through 40 acres of factory space, Canadair, in Montreal, is turning out Sabres. Company officials say they have a capacity to build "thousands" of them. The hold-up here has been that the present engines are imported from the U.S., and the American demand has cut into the supply available for Canada.

The Orenda is a much more powerful engine than the one installed in the Sabre when it made the world's speed record of 670 mph. On a strictly routine flight from Toronto to Montreal, the Orenda-powered Sabre averaged 665 mph.

Sabre-Orenda

The combination has been tested at a USAF test base in California. The results were most impressive. Judging from comments on them, the Sabre-Orenda combination nullifies most of the advantages the MIG has over the present Sabre. At the same time the Sabre's advantages over the MIG are maintained. This is particularly comforting knowledge in view of the recent testimony of General Hoyt Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Air Force. Vandenberg told the Senate Committee investigating MacArthur's dismissal that the reason U. S. pilots were able to inflict such heavy casualties on the Red air force was the superiority of U. S. training and gunnery control. These offset the technical superiority of the Russian-made MIGs.

How the CF100-Orenda combination stacks up has yet to be proven in combat, but armament, climb, range, all-weatherness, and ability to do day or night jobs indicate an air-borne aggressor will be in for some unpleasant shocks.

It's not a question of which to use—Sabre or CF100—for they each have their special jobs. Airmen say the CF100 is to the Sabre what the Mosquito was to the Spitfire.

The Jetliner

After the Avro Jetliner made its first flight from Toronto to New York last year, the Americans were the first to recognize that this plane had catapulted Canada into the lead position in inter-city commercial jet transport.

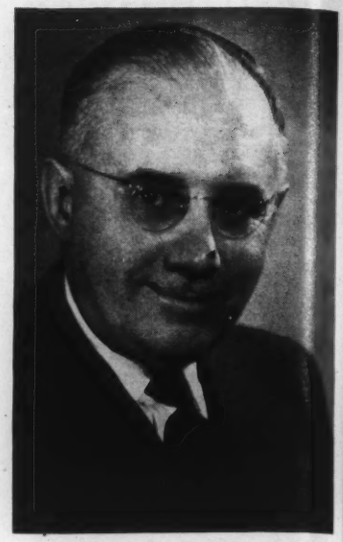
Avro's work on commercial jet transport, which culminated in the Jetliner, gave Canadian industry a head start in a new field in commercial aviation. Avro authorities say that if one airline converts to Jetliners the others will have to do likewise to keep up.

At any rate, National Air Lines' President G. T. Baker is convinced. Last month he announced: "If the Canadian Avro Jetliner were in production today, National Air Lines would buy at least ten of them." That would be the push the Avro people expect would start a snowballing of orders for their pioneer in inter-city commercial jet transport.

Unfortunately, however, the Jetliner has become a sort of casualty of the accelerated defence program. It's by no means shelved; for, though Avro's production lines are set up for fast production of the CF100 and the Orenda, the military potentialities of the Jetliner are not being overlooked.

Following Air Force tests, suggested military uses include: hospital aircraft, troop transport, navigational trainer, and air-to-air refuelling tanker for high speed jet aircraft.

The Jetliner, the CF100 and the Orenda engine are tangible evidence of Canada's leadership in a new phase of the air age. But just as tangible, and perhaps more important to Canada's maintenance of her position, is the development of tools, skills and industries for the manufacture of jet aircraft which has paced Orenda, CF100, and Jetliner development.



JET MAN, *Walter N. Deisher, Avro's Vice - President and Gen. Manager.*

They say that jet aircraft and engines are simple in operation, easy to understand. They also point out that this simplicity disappears when you get down to designing and manufacturing them.

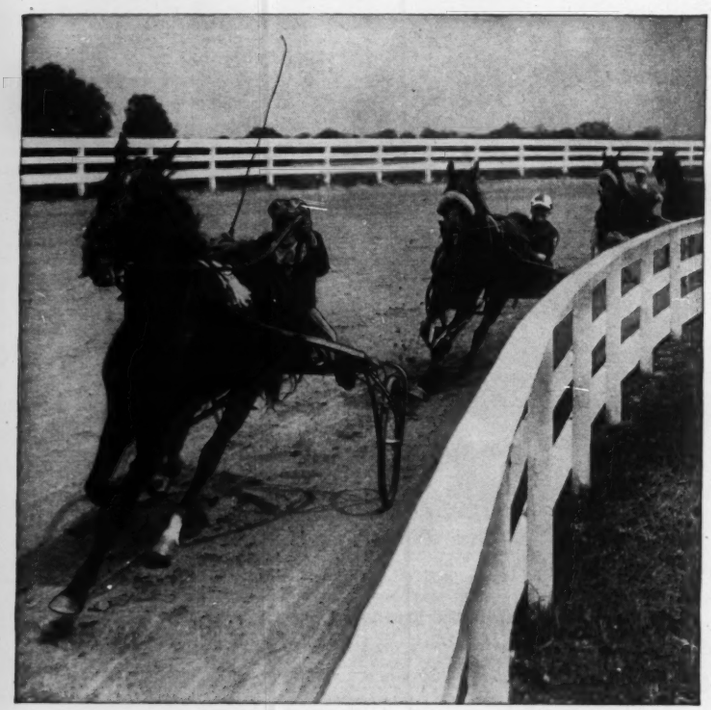
Drawings for the Jetliner used over 1½ million square feet of blueprint paper, and in the plane's electrical system are more than 7½ miles of wiring. All in all, the designing of the Jetliner's electrical system took more engineering work than that required to design the electrical system of a 20-storey building. Remembering that this and the Orenda and the CF100 are Canadian products made by Canadians who started practically from scratch, you can see what this Canadian venture has meant in the way of new skills, tools and industries for the country.

Subcontracts

A. V. Roe Ltd., at Malton, Ont., is the core of a network of subcontracting that spreads from the Fairey Aviation Co., at Eastern Passage, NS, to MacDonald Brothers Aircraft Ltd., in Winnipeg. Some 400 plants are involved.

Besides this, Avro has built up development and testing facilities that match those anywhere in the world, and has developed machines for manufacturing operations peculiar to gas turbines and jet aircraft.

Canadian progress in jet propulsion has been spectacular during the last five years. What's particularly encouraging is the fact that this new and growing Canadian industry is not a "war baby". The foundations are strong, and the heights it can reach appear almost limitless. If the West's rearmament program achieves its objective and deters aggression, Canada's contribution to a jet age will certainly have done its part. And more than that, the Canadian industry will have a head start on its American competitors when normal commerce gets going again.



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FOR HARNESS RACING FANS

Labatt's BREWERS SINCE 1832

PEOPLE

CREATION AND RECREATION

UNCLE TOM'S cabin is to be restored. It's over 100 years since Rev. Josiah Henson (the fictional Uncle Tom) escaped into Canada and settled near Dresden, Ont. Soon after he built his house. Forty years ago it was moved. Then three years ago **William Chapple,** a 51-year-old district farmer, bought the original land and the house was moved back. Now Chapple plans to restore the house. And as a salute to Uncle Tom's escape, the Niagara Barn Theatre at Allanburg played their 100th Anniversary of the first production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the week of June 29.

■ The Massey Royal Commission on Arts and Culture recommended that Canada have a national art gallery. If Canada gets around to having one, it looks as if another Massey might be the architect. **Hart P. V. Massey,** son of the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey of the Royal Commission, has been awarded the Pilkington Glass Scholarship for his thesis and design for a National Gallery. The contest was open to the two top graduating students in the schools of architecture in the four Canadian universities with such schools. Hart Massey is a BA from Oxford and won the Croix de Guerre with the RCAF in the last war.

■ The West saluted the East when the University of Alberta announced the winners of their first national awards in arts. The winners were all residents of Toronto: **Mazo de la Roche,** in letters; **Dr. Healey Willan,** for music; and **A. Y. Jackson,** for painting.

■ July and August are busy months for Canada's top drama teachers and directors. **Ian Dobbie,** Director of Vancouver's Little Theatre, is giving a July course in acting and directing at Vernon, BC, under sponsorship of the Okanagan Drama Festival Association. At the University of British Columbia, the Drama Summer School staff will include UBC's **Dorothy Somerset, Sydney Risk** and **Joy Coghill** of Everyman Theatre. At Queen's University, Kingston, **Charles Rittenhouse** (Supervisor of Speech Arts, Montreal Protestant School Board) will teach classroom dramatics and **Dr. William Angus** of Queen's, heads the Drama and Radio Workshop.

At the London Little Theatre, London, Ont., (in association with University of Western Ontario) there is a Summer School of Theatre, with **Blanch Hogg** and **Kenneth Basquette** again on the staff. In Toronto **Sterndale** and **Hilda Sterndale Bennett** conduct their own summer school. And at Big Cove Camp, NS, there will be a 10-day Vacation School.

■ Announcement has been made that **Wilfred Pelletier** has been appointed Director of the Quebec Symphony Orchestra, to succeed **Captain Edwin Belanger.**

■ *The Hamilton Spectator,* Hamilton, Ont., has a new publisher and Vice-President. He's **St. Clair Balfour, Jr.,** and he will take the place of **Frederick I. Ker** who is withdrawing from active newspaper management.

■ The National Hide Association has honored a Canadian for the first time. They have awarded a plaque "for outstanding achievement" in the hide and leather industry to **William Bushenbaum** of Quebec, President of the National Hide Company, and the oldest Canadian in the National Hide Association.

—D'Arcy

SUMMER *school: Dorothy Somerset*

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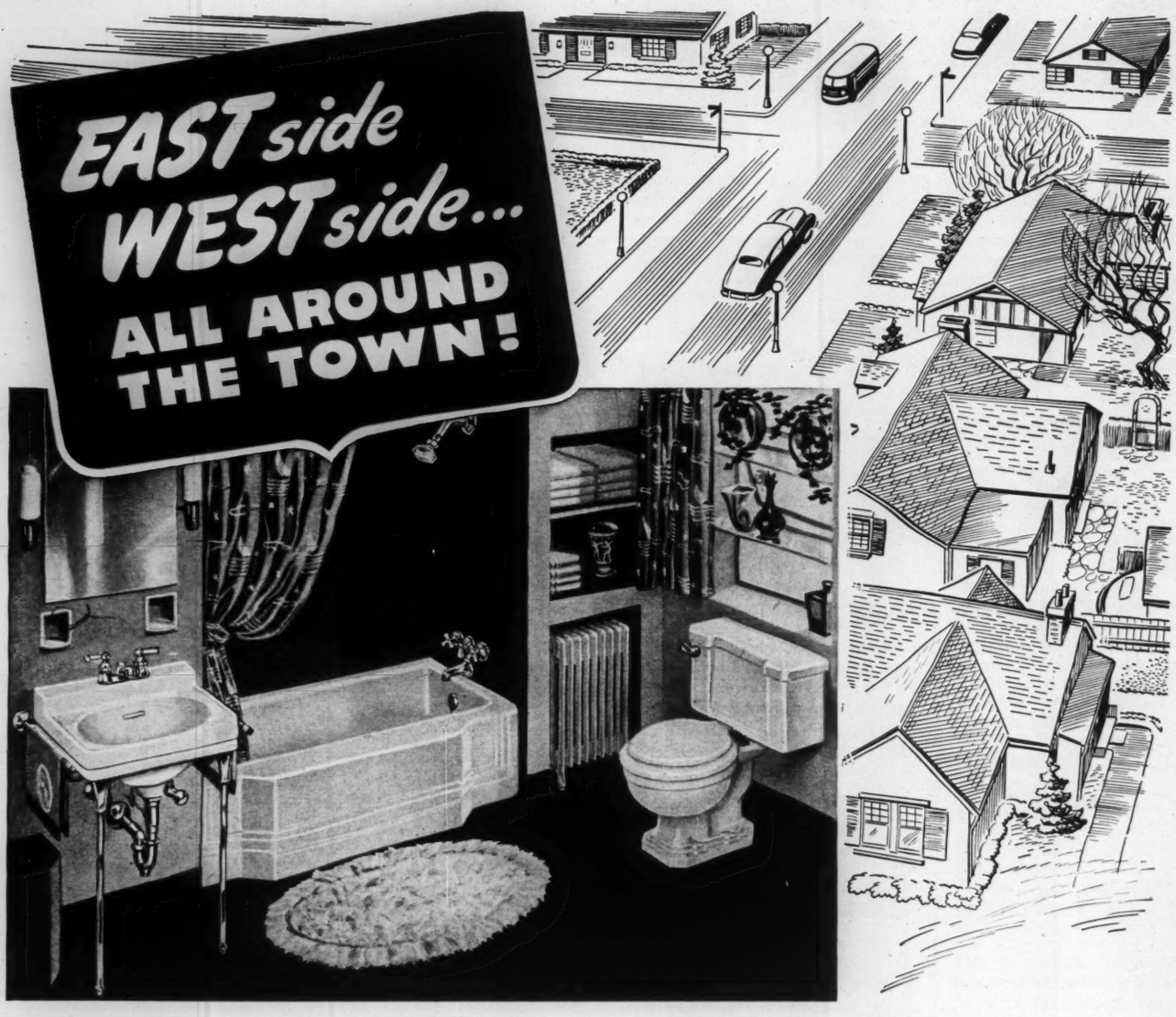

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